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Pearl Harbor Day Finds U.S. Driving Ahead; Allied Bombers Smash Axis Supply Centers; Ships and More Ships Answer on Home Front

Attack is watchword as nation streamlines for war —President appoints food and manpower chiefs—Admiral Nimitz promises that fight will be taken to Japan.

Today—the first anniversary of the Pearl Harbor debacle—finds the United States strengthening, organizing, and driving ahead on all fronts.

While American soldiers battle the Axis for Tunisia and are fighting the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific, the nation streamlines its home front for war: Paul V. McNutt becomes manpower chief, Claude R. Wickard is named food director.

Attack is the watchword today as the nation's leaders take this occasion to assure the American people of victory—but of blood, sweat, and tears, too. President Roosevelt praises the national unity; Admiral Nimitz promises that the war will be taken to Japan; the Navy, exposing in detail the devastating damage done at Pearl Harbor a year ago, explains that repairs practically have erased the initial handicap to the fleet.

The Office of War Information also reveals 1942 production accomplishments which, while greater than that of any other nation, fall short of the President's "victory" requirements. With centralized control of the nation's manpower and of its food supply assured, the way is now cleared for complete devotion by the home front to the production of weapons for the armed forces and of food not only for the United States but for all the United Nations.

The Bunker Hill at Quincy and 15 other warcraft on Atlantic coast take to water.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Quincy, Mass., "City of Ships," today joined with other shipbuilding centers along the Atlantic seaboard in marking the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor by launching vital units to swell the naval armada of this country to the greatest proportions in history.

From the yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River plant another aircraft carrier slid down the ways just before 11 a. m. today. it was the Bunker Hill, the first naval vessel to bear that historic name so intimately linked up with American ideals of liberty. It is the second of a series of aircraft carriers being built at these yards.

Similar ceremonies took place at the Boston Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, at Tampa, Fla., and Kearny, N. J. Two escort vessels and a special ship were launched at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown, three weeks ahead of schedule. One was sponsored by Miss Rhoda C. Grady, 13-year-old daughter of Capt. Ronan C. Grady, Captain of the Yard, and the other by Miss Janet Paine, daughter of Capt. George T. Paine, production officer at the Yard. The special ship was named by Mrs. Inga M. Gustavson, wife of Olaf H. Gustavson, civilian ship fitter employed at the Yard.

Battleship Launched

At Philadelphia the battleship New Jersey was launched, said to be the heaviest battleship ever built. At Tampa, Fla., a destroyer tender, the Piedmont, and six powerful minesweepers — the Alarm, Apex, Alchemy, Arcade, Arch, and Armada—were launched.

The Destroyer U.S.S. Sigsbee, named for the late Admiral Charles Dwight Sigsbee who commanded the U.S.S. Maine when she was sunk in Havana Harbor in 1898, went down the ways at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Kearny, N. J. in a nighttime ceremony, two $3,000,000 oil tankers were launched within 11 minutes of each other shortly after midnight at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, at Chester, Pa.

Tomorrow the cruiser Miami will slide down the ways of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company Yard in Philadelphia, the first fighting craft to come out of that yard since 1924.

Yesterday the aircraft carrier Belleau Wood was launched at Camden, N. J., third carrier to come out of the same yard in 15 weeks. The craft was converted from a ship originally started as a 10,000 ton cruiser.

The Bath Iron Works in Bath, Maine, launched the destroyer Thatcher yesterday.

Sponsored by Mrs. Donald S. Boynton of Highland Park, Ill., for many years a leader in art and musical circles of Chicago, the new Bunker Hill was named with traditional ceremonies.

Selection of the name by the Navy Department was said to be in keeping with its custom of naming aircraft carriers in memory of battles of importance in American history or for famous American warships of the past. The Battle of Bunker Hill occurred on June 17, 1775, and is credited with

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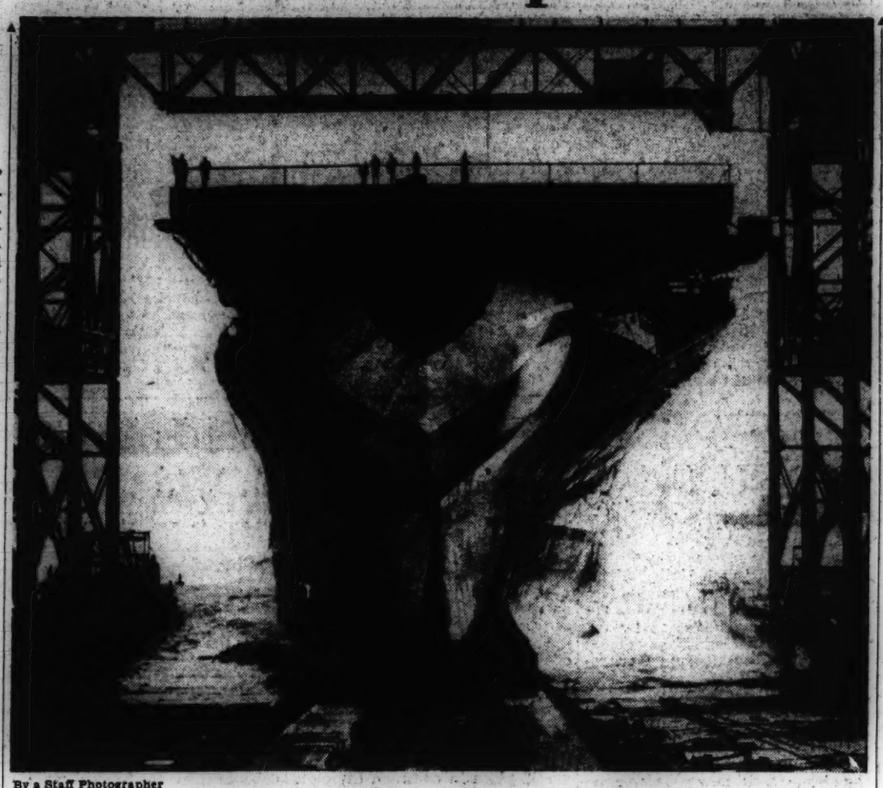

By a Staff Photographer

Another Aircraft Carrier Launched

The U. S. S. Bunker Hill slips down the ways at the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass.

Tunisian Push By Allies Waits On Air Battle

Civil population in Algiers calm under first bombardment—Tide of refugees fills streets.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN TUNISIA, Dec. 7—Disclosure of a Luftwaffe pilot shot down in this theater that he had been transferred from Russia was believed to indicate that substantial German air formations already have been diverted from duty against the Soviets by opening a second front in North Africa.

The Nazi practice is known to be not to move single squadrons, but shift groups made up of several squadrons.

The way things are shaping up here, as the British First Army with American and French supports is engaged in the battle for Tunis, prior to an eastward push, there will be a big-scale air war, while ground troops engage in a campaign that promises to be hard fighting.

Consequently there has been no rapid progress, for the Axis has poured reinforcements into Tunisia since the Allied landings.

First Taste of Bombardment

In some areas, notably Algiers, the civil population is having its first taste of bombardment.

Considering this circumstance, in conjunction with the confusing military and political adjustments and readjustments since Nov. 8, public reaction as a whole is commendable.

While passing through Algiers, which happened to be an area where bombs were falling, on the way to the hotel, with Arab porters carrying my baggage, I told them they could quit, as shell fragments were crashing down on the roadway.

The ugly roar of diving planes was audible above the crash of antiaircraft guns pumping up fiery lattice-work tracer shells and bullets in the clear moonlit sky.

But they preferred to carry on. They said they wanted to finish the job and hurry home to their wives and children, and we arrived at the hotel just as a bomb landed near by, shattering the windows. Upstairs I found the bed covered with glass.

Afterward I went out to see if I could help the defense workers.

No Signs of Panic

The glimmer of my flashlamp entered a bomb-blasted block of flats and found a scene such as was often seen in the London blitz.

There was no sign of panic as, joining in a conversation of neighbors in a similar plight, they merely said: "C'est la guerre."

Yet air raids are completely unfamiliar to Algiers' varied and colorful population. When the sirens wail in daylight, shops are closed up immediately.

There is a general move for shelters by crowds in which are seen veiled Arab women, Arab men in burnooses, Arabs wearing red fezzes and with every kind of garb from smocks to European style suits.

Beggars in incredible tatters, French women and all sorts and conditions of types of people are met with on the French boulevards.

Stream of Propaganda

Axis propaganda had continually broadcast to these people that the British escaped Dunkirk and deliberately left France in the lurch, that Americans talked much

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Swords Being Beaten —Into Better Weapons

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 7

The Navy has announced that naval officers were turning in their swords to the scrap metal drive to be remodeled into more effective weapons for fighting the Axis.

Vice-Admiral H. V. Butler of Belle Meade, Va., administrative officer of the Navy Department, was the first officer to surrender his.

Swords have long been outmoded as fighting weapons but were retained as part of the uniform for formal occasions. New Navy regulations, however, discarded the sword as part of the uniform.

Martin Is Sure Of Republican Victory in '44

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7—The Republican National Committee looked ahead to 1944 today and saw victory spelled out in large letters: control of the House, control of the Senate and G. O. P. written over the doorbell at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Meeting here to elect a new National Chairman to lead the resurgent party, Republican Committeemen from every State in the Union heard Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the retiring Chairman, report that without further gains in any part of the country a presidential victory two years hence was assured from the political evidence already to hand.

Mr. Martin interpreted the 1942 congressional elections as offering conclusive proof that there now exists both a Republican popular voting majority and a decisive Republican electoral majority.

He cited the fact that 19 states with 235 electoral votes were as the result of the Nov. 3 decision overwhelmingly in the Republican column and that six other States with 93 electoral votes cast more Republican than Democratic votes for most of the major federal and states offices. Mr. Martin held that these factors assured the next Republican presidential candidate an aggregated 328 electoral votes, or 52 more than required to elect, and that in consequence the G. O. P. could take on any nominee the Democrats could offer. No Republican committeeman disagreed.

Intelligent Leadership

"Definitely the Republicans have reached a position," Representative Martin declared, "where they can, with intelligent leadership hope to win a complete victory in 1944.

"These evidences of popular support bring us a great responsibility. We asked the electorate for that responsibility. We must discharge it well. We must see . . . we must use the power entrusted to us wisely to serve the American people."

Among the Committee members there was complete agreement over the brightness of Republican prospects, but at the same time there was evident considerable disagreement over that "intelligent leadership" which Mr. Martin said was necessary to realize these bright prospects.

This disagreement was beneath the surface, but it wasn't so far beneath the surface that it couldn't be plainly seen.

There is considerable disagreement over policies and there is considerable disagreement over personalities.

The Committee, as it met shortly before noon today to elect a new Chairman to succeed Mr. Martin, found itself in a highly embarrass-

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1942 Production Only Token for 1943; Pearl Harbor: One Year After Attack

The firsthand story of Pearl Harbor is told today by two staff correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor.

Joseph C. Harsch was there on Dec. 7, 1941. Today he writes an assessment of the details now published of the "day of infamy."

Gordon Walker is at Pearl Harbor now, accredited to the Pacific Fleet. He writes of the key outpost as it appears "a year after."

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—War production accomplishments of 1942 have shown the United States what it must do in 1943,

The frank admission of the Office of War Information that the country did not meet President Roosevelt's "victory" requirements in the 12 months since Pearl Harbor underlies the tremendous job which faces the nation in the coming year.

Although the gains of 1942 have been very real and have helped the United Nations greatly in preparing for ultimate victory, the Government recognizes that they are not enough. It realizes that next year must see the home front's war effort brought to full fruition without fail.

"We have caught up, and we are beginning to pass our adversaries," the OWI tells the American people in its report on the first year on the home front. "But the race is still a long way from the finish line, and many hurdles remain to be cleared."

The task ahead is emphasized by the fact that, according to OWI figures, the United States did not meet the goals set forth by the President in his message to Congress last January. It did, however, manage to turn out a volume of weapons and supplies large

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By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 7—The clock on camouflaged Aloha Tower at the entrance to the harbor was stopped at 7:50. That is the hour, one year ago today, that Japanese planes actually began their attack.

That event pushed the United States into war; incidentally, it set in motion machinery which has converted this once-unprepared island into what is undoubtedly the most heavily fortified bastion of the United States.

"We in Hawaii confidently expect the enemy to return to attack again," Military Governor Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons stated today.

He added, however: "It is proper to say that a large part of the work which has been done here is intended to go further than mere defensive measures, and, indeed, to prepare this department to take its proper place in the eventual offensive against the enemy."

Guns Now Ready

Today the guns that were not there are ready and waiting. They bristle from every bush among the once-exclusive residential sections. They are skillfully hidden, all a very few feet apart, in the defense areas.

Bathers step over barbed wire to reach the sands of famous Waikiki Beach, as everywhere else on the Island's coastline. Air-raid shelters erupt on every private and public lawn and on the campus of the university, once full of gardens. Old brake drums hang from telegraph poles to augment the regular raid-warning devices. Gigantic triangles are ready to tell residents to don their gas masks.

Forts and air fields vie for prominence as new construction rushes forward everywhere. This is truly a boom town.

The once brightly hued buildings of downtown Honolulu are unrecognizable under their camouflaged exteriors.

Then, to remind one that attack may come, there are the patrol boats that dot the waterline, bombers and pursuit planes that roar constantly close over the house tops. There are soldiers, sailors, airmen, Army and Navy nurses that swarm in thousands in camps, the hotel lobbies, the downtown streets and the movies, whose last show begins at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The nights are black. They

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By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The Navy has atoned for 12 months of questioned concealment by telling more of the truth about Pearl Harbor than those who witnessed the events of that fateful day ever really expected.

As one witness of those events the writer can say that the Navy has earned a restoration of public faith. It came really clean. It admitted not only what happened to the Pacific fleet. It also admitted that out of 202 serviceable naval planes on the Island of Oahu only seven were on patrol that morning when a Japanese air force caught all the defences of Pearl Harbor completely unaware.

Here is the true story of what happened that day as it can be told now with the Navy wraps removed:

86 Ships Inside Harbor

When the bombs began dropping on Sunday morning last Dec. 7, there was a concentration of 86 ships of the Pacific fleet moored inside Pearl Harbor and a grand total of 475 military airplanes scattered at a half dozen different fields over the Island to protect that fleet and its base.

Part of the Pacific fleet was at sea at the time. That part which was inside Pearl Harbor included eight battleships, which was the entire battle line in the Pacific and the force counted on in the final analysis to meet the Japanese main fleet. The other important combat units were seven cruisers, 28 destroyers, and five submarines.

The attack was delivered in a succession of waves which came in from 7:45 until 9:45, when the last hostile plane withdrew. By that time every one of the eight battleships was damaged, and five of them so severely damaged that they were of no military value. Three of the seven cruisers were damaged and three destroyers were wrecks. Only submarines as a class enjoyed immunity.

Bottled

This means that if the Japanese had followed the air attack with something more, the Navy would have been forced to try to meet it with little more than destroyers and four cruisers. Of the eight great battleships which rode so proudly there before the attack, only three could possibly have gone into action, and even they were partly crippled and in difficulties for some time due to their mooring relationship to the more severely damaged ships.

If the fleet was crippled, the air defences of the Island were in even worse plight. The Navy had 202 planes in service condition and the Army 273, for a grand total of 475. When the damage was added 177 planes were total losses. But only about 50 ever got into the air.

The exact figures on temporary damage to planes is not available. The Navy reports 150 put out of action either temporarily or per-

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Allies in Tunisia Are Marking Time Until Help Comes

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While Allied forces in Tunisia marked time pending the arrival of reinforcements, Allied airmen resumed the violent bombings aimed at forcing Italy out of the war. Last night's raid was not actually on Italian soil, as was the great daylight raid on Naples Dec. 4, but it was on Karlsruhe and Pforzheim, key transit points for German steel and coal supplies on their way to Hitler's less enthusiastic ally.

The raid came close upon Sunday's great daylight raid of 600 planes on points in Nazi-occupied France and the Netherlands, with Norwegian, Polish, Fighting French, New Zealand, and Indian pilots joining the British and Americans. Lille, an important railway locomotive building center, and Eindhoven, site of a famous radio tube manufacturing plant, were severely battered in the raid.

The situation in Tunisia was obscure. Allied sources claimed that the points around Djedaida, Tebourba, and Mateur—scene of continuous fighting for 10 days—still were being held in the face of heavy blows from Stukas and constantly reinforced German air attack. Rome claimed that the "mopping up" in Tebourba had been completed and that the Allies had been forced back.

However, heavy reinforcements were reported on the way to the Allies. Portugal said a constant stream of transport planes was passing over. A meeting of Allied war chiefs yesterday was believed to have settled on plans for continuation of the advance at an early date.

South of the battle front around Tunis and Bizerte, American and French units, driving eastward toward the coast, were said to be at Sidi Bou Zid, 80 miles west of Sfax. Another movement, somewhat remotely connected with events around Tunis at the moment, was reported from General Giraud's headquarters. Native tribesmen, apparently under German orders, have occupied the Djanet hills below Tunisia and 30 miles from the Libyan frontier. The purpose of the move was presumably to throw an obstacle in the way of any Fighting French advance northward from the Chad region.

But although there is marking of time in Tunisia at the moment, American and British bombers, not dependent on nearby airfields, continually are bombing the Germans at Bizerte, Tunis, and other points on the coast, preparing a difficult time for them when

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Wickard, McNutt Assume Key Posts In U. S. War Effort

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—America's new food and manpower administrators, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, respectively, took over their vital posts today. The appointments mark a new pattern in America's national war effort.

Mr. Wickard pledged maximum war production to meet United Nations' food needs.

Mr. McNutt issued a revised list of 270 industrial areas where labor shortages or surpluses exist, explaining that the list represents a "positive approach to the need for placing war contracts in areas in which workers would otherwise be idle," and that war contracts will tend to flow to manufacturers in labor surplus areas.

Mr. Wickard and Mr. McNutt instantly become two of the most powerful figures in America by their respective appointments.

As food administrator, Mr. Wickard will control the whole vast field of production, rationing—not only of food but of tobacco, wool, and cotton—and be in charge of all other matters in this basic field.

Control Over Citizens

As manpower Administrator, Mr. McNutt will have an intimate relationship with the lives of practically all American adults not only for the armed services but for the factories. This probably will be extended more and more to cover women as the war continues. It is frequently said here that Mr. McNutt will have more power than any other American in history over the lives of its citizens.

These two appointments, and the accompanying executive orders, mark the application of positive, drastic action, under one-man control, over the two biggest problems in the Capital, which for months have cried for solution. Washington rejoices over the direction which the President's course has taken, although questions still raise over the personalities selected. Only time will show the wisdom of these particular appointees.

The Roosevelt decision, taken after months of uncertainty, discussion, and delay, to set up two all-powerful "czars" over the twin American war problems of food and manpower supply, indicates what many hope is a new and firmer direction from the White House, and it fits in with other recent developments to indicate a new pattern.

The direction of the war effort is being given into more powerful, more concentrated, civilian control, and this control is heading up within the already established pattern of the President's Cabinet, instead of being extended further into ambiguous and anomalous new bodies, to complicate the already tangled Washington scene.

Step Is Applauded

From the viewpoint of strong, centralized administrative machinery, therefore, the trend is being hailed with gratification on nearly all sides in the Capital, although the personalities of Mr. Wickard and Mr. McNutt still are to be tested in their difficult new posts. Responsibility is being centralized at the top, instead of diffused through separate and often

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Text of Executive Order on National Manpower: Page 16.

Text of Order to Wickard: Page 13.

Bushnell's Interest Turns To Make-up Of New Grand Jury

As the multiple investigations of the Cocoanut Grove fire disaster entered a second week today, Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General and chief of the State-County probe to set blame for the holocaust, was reported inquiring into the possible makeup of the new Suffolk County Grand Jury to be chosen today.

Apparently eager to investigate the prospective jurors and to guard against any tampering with them the Attorney General exhibited real interest in the new Grand Jury which will sit for six months starting in January. It is expected this jury will sit on the State-County case developing from the Cocoanut Grove fire, unless a special Grand Jury is chosen for the task. The present Grand Jury sits only until Dec. 31. For the next four days it will be involved in routine cases, thus leaving little time for action in the State-County Grove investigation.

The Boston City Council is choosing 22 of the 23 members of the new Grand Jury today. Tonight Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop officials will hold a meeting to select the twenty-third juror.

Both the State-County investigation and the Boston Fire Department inquest, under William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner, continued today. Particular attention is being centered on the inflammability of the Grove decorations, the noxious gases which are considered responsible for a portion of the nearly 500 fatalities, and the ownership of the night club.

Reilly Inquest (Page 2)

State-County investigation (Page 2)

Building and Construction Trades Council proposes coordination of safety activities in Boston (Page 2)

Chilean Writer Acquitted —Justified About Spies

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 7 (AP)—Writer Benjamin Subercaseaux was acquitted Saturday of a charge of violating the state security law with an article declaring that German espionage and clandestine radio transmitters existed in Chile.

Prosecution had been ordered in October by Ernesto Barros Jarpa, Minister of Foreign Relations, who was let out in a subsequent Cabinet shakeup. A transmitter has been seized and some spies arrested by order of Interior Minister Raul Morales.

Bulletins

Dec. 7 Just Another Work Day to Roosevelt

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in line with his feeling that Dec. 7 was a "date that will live in infamy," arranged only a schedule of routine business on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Nazis Announce Tight Italian Censorship

Berlin. From German Broadcasts, Dec. 7 (AP)—A general tightening of Italian censorship was decreed today, Transocean reported in a Rome dispatch which said the censor was given control over all mail, telegraphic, wireless and telephonic communications and power "to suppress entirely or in part passages in letters and other communications which may be deemed prejudicial to defense of the State."

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dim-out begins Monday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:29 a. m.

Dim-out begins Tuesday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:30 a. m.

Boston Police Records on Cocoanut Grove to Be Handed Over to Reilly Inquiry

Timilty and Fallon Heard As Probe Enters Second Week

Agreement to turn all Boston Police Department records regarding Cocoanut Grove over to William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, for use in his Grove fire inquest was made today by Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, whose appearence as an inquest witness highlighted the day's proceedings.

When Commissioner Reilly requested that the records be submitted to the inquest, Commissioner Timiity said they would be handed over.

It is anticipated that the records may throw some light upon police practices in connection with the night club, the type of persons who frequented it, the history of the Grove and other points of interests to the investigators.

As the Reilly inquest entered its second week, it was expected that 10 more days of testimony would be necessary from more than 100 additional witnesses.

Timilty Testifies

The Police Commissioner testified that no police officer was detailed to the Cocoanut Grove on the night of the fire, and that none had ever been detailed there to his knowledge during the existence of the Club.

Q—"Is it customary for police officers to be assigned to hotels or night clubs on Saturday nights?"

A—"If they request them. With dance halls, it's different. We are required to assign a policeman under the law, but not night clubs."

Q—"Was it unusual for Capt. (Joseph) Buccigross to be at the Cocoanut Grove in plain clothes, as he was the night of the fire?"

A—"No. If he is looking for characters, they would see him coming if he were in uniform."

The Police Commissioner testified that he hurried to the Grove upon receipt of urgent messages via police radio, and arrived on the spot before the Fire Department.

Fallon Heard

Superintendent of Police, Edward W. Fallon, was also called before the Boston inquest this morning and his testimony conformed in great detail with that of the Commissioner who preceded him.

Q—"What is the jurisdiction of the Police Department over Cocoanut Grove?"

A—"We inspect to see if it is living up to the conditions of its license."

Q—"What violations would you look for?"

A—"Oh, the general conditions—to see if no drunks were being served, if the management was keeping order."

Q—"Would over-crowding come under your jurisdiction?"

A—"If conditions were detrimental to the safety of the occupants, it should have been called to [illegible] manager."

Q—"Was Captain Buccigross detailed to the Cocoanut Grove Nov. 28?"

A—"One of Captain Buccigross' duties was to oversee Cocoanut Grove."

Q—"Is it customary for him to be in plain clothes?"

A—"That is permitted."

Both the Commissioner and the Superintendent were asked whether they had received any complaints from the public or from official sources regarding the night club, and each replied that they had not.

Capt. Edward J. Keating, day captain in District 4, which includes the Grove, who is in a position comparable to that of night captain Buccigross, was asked similar questions and gave similar answers. He added that he had never received orders to look for special conditions at the Grove, and that he had never at any time assigned a police detail there.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the appearance of Barnett Welansky, owner of the club, will be delayed for at least three weeks. Physicians in charge of his condition said he would have to remain hospitalized for another week and that he would have to remain at home two additional weeks before he could be questioned.

In testimony early today the element of weather was brought into the inquiry by Dr. Charles F. Brooks, Harvard Professor of Meteorology and Director of the Blue Hill Observatory.

Appearing as a voluntary witness, Dr. Brooks said the relative humidity in the air on the night of Nov. 28, when the fire broke out, was so low as to constitute a "definite fire hazard." He said that on that day there was only 1.7 grams of moisture for every kilogram of dry air.

More Moisture

Casting some light on the mystery of how a fire department inspector could have reported on Nov. 20 that conditions in the Grove were "good," Dr. Brooks said that on that day there was from five to six times as much moisture in the air. Nov. 20, when Lieut. Frank J. Linney made his inspection, was "one of the dampest days of the month," Dr. Brooks added.

The Harvard authority added that in his opinion all fire inspectors should take the matter of relative humidity into consideration, and said that had this been done Lieutenant Linney might have found that the Cocoanut Grove decorations constituted a hazard.

Interest in the hearings, which has been expressed in scores of American cities and towns where night clubs are being re-investigated, and even in the British Parliament, obtained further Boston voice from several church pulpits yesterday.

The Rev. Harold J. Ockenga declared at Park Street Church (Congregational) that city officials were directly responsible and The Rev. Dr Eugene Dinsmore Dolloff said at West Medford Baptist Church that "the flames . . . issue a clarion call for the exercise of fidelity to public trust."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, recognizing the public demand, said yesterday over the radio that "if there has been laxity or negligence, it shall not remain hidden. We can be certain that if there is guilt, there will be punishment."

Reckless Charges

He added a plea that "all resist the temptation to make reckless and unfounded charges" in order [illegible] wrong-doing or carelessness shall not be unfairly attached to any innocent person."

As hearings reopened, a number of relevent issues were still the center of attention following a week of often spectacular and just as frequently conflicting testimony:

1. Who was the real financial "power behind the scenes" at the Cocoanut Grove? Did some individual or syndicate have unusual political influence?

2. Were the decorations ever flame-proofed, and if so, why did the fire spread so rapidly?

3. Did attempts at flame-proofing have any connection with the reported presence of lethal oxides of nitrogen in the smoke and flame?

4. Did wiring, installed without a permit by an unlicensed electrician, contribute to the fire?

5. Were the exits satisfactory on any sound criteria of public safety?

The Responsibility

When these and similar questions are answered, officials will attempt to apportion responsibility among one or more of these groups:

The owners—apparent or real—who paid for and installed decorations.

The Fire Department, which is instructed by the State Fire Marshall's office to determine that places of public assembly have unobstructed exits and no inflammable decorations.

The Building Department, which has said through the Commissioner that it was satisfied with the number and character of exits.

The Police Department, whose patrolman said he never had occasion in about three years to investigate the premises.

Alternately, inadequacies of statutory law might be found guilty, inasmuch as the Boston Building Code had been awaiting renovation since 1938, and under its provisions officials said they did not consider night clubs "places of public assembly."

At this afternoon's inquest session Mrs. Katherine F. Dunphy, legally a director of the Cocoanut Grove, testified she had nothing to do with the night club's management, never attended any director's meetings, and did not know who held the major portion of the Cocoanut Grove shares. Upon questioning she said she acted similarly in other corporations for Barnett Welansky and certain of his associates, but could not remember the names of these corporations, or the business in which they were engaged.

By a Staff Photographer

For Teamwork in Labor Disputes

The second regional conference of Government officials concerned with handling of labor disputes is meeting at Hotel Bellevue. Left to right: Lewis R. Hovey, member of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; Gail E. Smith, Regional Director of the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board; Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, who called the first conference a year ago and presides at today's second meeting; E. Frank Ward, Commissioner of Conciliation, United States Department of Labor, and John T. Hayes, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, State of Connecticut.

Labor Action By U. S. Seen Need

The need of each United States Government agency dealing with labor knowing what the others are doing has been increased by the war, Dr. A. Howard Myers pointed out to the New England Governmental Labor Relations Conference here today.

Dr. Myers, who is Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board and chairman of the conference, noted that the war had brought out new governmental labor agencies such as the National War Labor Board and the War Production Board.

There is more urgency than ever today, Dr. Myers said, that the various governmental agencies concerned with the handling of labor disputes know of each other's activities. The demand for cooperation is greater because of the necessity that there be no interruption of war production.

The work of the War Labor Board, which recently has been given an unexampled authority over wage increases, was described to the conference by Saul Wallen, Acting Regional Director for the WLB. Hugh Sperry of Washington, Assistant Director of the Field Division of the National Labor Relations Board, discussed the operations of the Federal Government in this area in terms of his Board and other Federal labor bodies.

Gail E. Smith, New England labor representative of the War Production Board, told the conference this afternoon of his new regional organization and how State departments of labor and other agencies could assist it.

Public Safety Head Is Urged For Boston With Wide Power

Establishing of the post of Commissioner of Public Safety in the city of Boston with direct control and supervision over the Police, Fire, and Building Departments was urged today by the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District in a series of resolutions adopted as an aftermath of the Cocoanut Grove fire.

This proposal, one of several sweeping changes recommended, would eliminate the present situation where responsibility is divided between three departments and would place in one man complete authority for safeguarding the public in all places of assembly, according to E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council.

Copies of the resolutions adopted by the Council, which represents approximately 20,000 building trades workers and 59 affiliate unions, will be sent to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Aroused by what it termed the "ommission of safety factors for the protection of the public" and "neglect in supervising places of public assembly," the Council proposed that the incoming Legislature adopt legislation which would introduce many new safety features in Boston buildings.

Among the proposals adopted were: that sprinkler systems be installed in every establishment whether or not licensed where the public is admitted and catered to in providing food, drink, and entertainment, and that proper egress be provided; periodic inspections to ascertain that such egress is accessible and in proper working order; regulations prohibiting decorations or accessories in any establishment unless approved by the Fire Underwriting Association.

The Council would give the proposed Public Safcty Commissioner authority to suspend operation of any establishment that has been reported as violating any sections of the Building Code, Fire Prevention Division, or Police Department regulations governing the operation and conduct of places of public assembly.

Eastman Hints Oil Relief In New Control of Tank Cars

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Director Joseph B. Eastman disclosed today that the Office of Defense Transportation has drafted an order intended to tighten control over movement of tank cars for the transportation of petroleum products.

Mr. Eastman, testifying before a special congressional committee investigating the new New England fuel oil shortage, said the order was planned to iron out difficulties which have prevented tankcar shipments from reaching expectations.

The Director said the order was drafted after conferences with officials of the War Production Board, the Petroleum Administration, shippers, and receivers of Oil.

Mr. Eastman said the order was designed to give his office power to assign tank cars, to require railroads to make major repairs on tank cars although they may be privately owned, to see that tank train schedules are maintained similar to passenger schedules, with greater control over routes, and to improve terminal handling of petroleum products.

"How great an acceleration the order will produce I don't undertake to say," Mr. Eastman explained. "But I hope it will be possible to carry in excess of 850,000 barrels a day to the Eastern Seaboard."

He said the order should eliminate many problems that have been impeding rail movement of oil, citing delays in repairs by private owners and delays in return haul of tank cars.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, chairman of the Congressional committee, told Mr. Eastman the "peril" should have been recognized months ago and action instituted earlier.

Mr. Eastman said the ODT had been closely following the situation.

He declared the "opportunity" of movement of oil by rail to the East was between 800,000 and 1,000,000 barrels a day, and he would do everything within his power to keep it above 800,000.

The Director explained that of the nation's 120,000 tank cars, about 68,800 were being used to relieve the Eastern Seaboard, where the oil shortage was made critical by stoppage of tanker shipments.

In reply to questions from the New England committeemen, Mr. Eastman said definite earmarking of petroleum for New England was a matter for the Petroleum Administration, but his office would do everything possible to meet any specific assignment.

Chocolate Santa Clauses And the Like Prohibited

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Use of Chocolate in manufacturing novelties such as Santa Clauses, Easter bunnies and eggs was prohibited by the War Production Board today. The order becomes effective Dec. 15.

Explained WPB:

"By giving up such items, the children will provide additional breakfast cocoa and chocolate bars for their soldier brothers, who are fighting the war; for their fathers and mothers, some of whom are working in war plants, and for themselves."

In peacetime, WPB said, chocolate novelties were sold principally for decorations rather than their nutritional value. WPB added that it was found advisable to eliminate such products to conserve cocoa for military and civilian items such as breakfast cocoa and candy bars.

Cocoa beans, from which chocolate is made, are imported. Grinding of these beans is limited to 60 per cent of grindings in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

N. E. Enlistees Up To Dec. 6 O. K. for Navy

New England men who applied for enlistment in the Navy prior to Sunday, Dec. 6, may complete their applications, and were advised by Naval authorities in Boston today to continue taking all steps necessary for carrying them through.

This applies to enlistment in the three classifications, V-1, V-5, and V-7.

While the President's order on Saturday stopped all further voluntary enlistments in the Navy, it did not preclude the completion of bona fide applications already on file at that time, provided this is done before midnight Dec 15, according to the Navy headquarters.

It was stated that the authority to complete the enlistments has not been received, but that such authorization is expected under paragraph 4 of the Manpower Order which states that a period of 10 days will be allowed to complete pending applications.

Selection boards for three V classifications urged youths who made applications dated Dec. 5 or earlier to collect all documents needed for enlistment and report as soon as possible to the board's offices on the sixth floor of the North Station office building, 150 Causeway Street, to determine what remains to be done to wind up their applications.

The offices will open at 8 a. m. and remain open evenings and Sundays until December 15.

V-1 classification is limited to college freshmen and sophomores. Under the program these men are deferred for the sake of their studies to qualify later on for officer training. V-5 is the naval aviation cadet flight training program and is open to high school graduates, 18 through 26 years of age. Class V-7 is the deck and engineering officers program, open to juniors and seniors in college and to college graduates.

Meanwhile, Lieut. George A. Downing, Personnel Procurement Officer for this District, said today that the United States Coast Guards were still accepting men of 17 and between the age brackets of 38-55 for enlistment.

German Baroness Is Reported Held

By the Associated Press

Baroness Hilla von Ehrenweisen Rebay was reported today as being at the Immigration Station in Boston pending a ruling by the United States Attorney General on whether she should be interned as a German enemy alien.

The Baroness, who was taken into custody after agents visited her Westport, Conn., home some months ago, has been given a hearing by the Enemy Alien Hearing Board in Connecticut. She is being held pending action by the Attorney General on the Board's recommendation, which was not made public. Baroness Rebay moved to Connecticut from New York in 1938.

The Boston Immigration Office would not give out any information today, saying it was not its policy to do so.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cold tonight. Moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Southwestern Maine: Continued moderately cold tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued moderately cold with snow flurries in the mountains tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings will be displayed until 8 p. m. today.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:36 p. m.: height 10.0.
Tuesday, 11:53 a. m.: height 11.6.

Delay in Grand Jury Findings Seen in More Fire Witnesses

About 200 witnesses may yet be heard by the State-County Board of Inquiry investigating the Cocoanut Grove holocaust, it was confirmed today, indicating a definite delay of presentation of findings to the Grand Jury, which had been expected earlier today.

State negligence as well as city negligence was suggested in the absence of any public records of city and state agencies that a fire hazard existed. The witness coming out of the secret hearings could not point to any records yet uncovered that such a hazard existed. Agencies concerned, whose records are known to be under scrutiny by joint boards, include the State Department Alcoholic Beverage Commission and the City's Fire, Police, Building, and Licensing Departments.

Because of testimony and evidence pointing to legal guilt, Boston's experience is being studied for protection of civilian populations against gas attacks here and in Great Britain when it became known that Army, Navy, and British officials are participating in the investigation. No statement, however, was available.

Chemists and physicians continue their study in autopsies and on furnishings to see if noxious fumes could have outranked the fire as the direct cause of so many fatalities.

Because of imitation leather used, whose processing includes noxious chemicals, experts from Weymouth may be called to testify on their findings after a 1939 fire involving imitation leather.

In affirming that nitrous fumes are still being investigated, Dr. Timothy Leary, a medical examiner for Suffolk County, disclosed that no evidence of sabotage or cyanide fumes had been found as yet, and he promised to make a formal report perhaps by next week. He admitted that small quantities of cyanide fumes might be involved.

A witness was seen taking into the inquiry room building plans from the City's Building Department, which allegedly showed former fire exits which were walled up by new construction. Other witnesses today included patrons and employees who were present at the fire.

Labor Shortages and Surpluses Outlined in Manpower Survey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—To guide Government agencies in placing war contracts, the War Manpower Commission issued today a new list of 270 industrial areas showing current labor shortages in 102 of them, anticipated shortages in 77, and labor surpluses in 91.

The list supersedes an earlier one giving the labor status in 227 areas. The revised list includes all cities of 50,000 or more, and some smaller cities.

Chairman Paul V. McNutt of WMC said the list represented a "positive approach to the need for placing contracts in areas in which workers would be idle, unemployed or employed in producing materials less essential to the war effort."

He conceded that manpower was only one of several considerations that guide procurement officials in negotiating war contracts.

Each labor market listed includes not only the city named but also nearby communities.

Labor shortages in New England were reported in the following areas:

Massachusetts — Fall River, Greenfield, Springfield.

New Hampshire — Claremont, Portsmouth.

Areas in which labor shortages are anticipated included:

Cnnecticut — Meriden, New Haven, Norwalk.

Florida—Jocksonville, Tampa.

Louisiana—New Orleans.

Maryland—Cumberland.

Massachusetts—Brockton, Pittsfield, Worcester.

Tennessee—Bristol, Memphis.

Areas in which labor surpluses were reported included:

Connecticut — Middletown, Torrington.

Maine — Bangor, Lewiston.

Massachusetts — Boston, Fitchburg, Lowell, Salem, Taunton.

New Hampshire—Concord, Manchester, Nashua.

Rhode Island—Providence.

Vermont—Burlington.

Carrier Bunker Hill Launched at Quincy

Continued from Page 1

having strengthened American morale and consolidated American opinion at that time.

Ahead of Schedule

Launching of the Bunker Hill was well ahead of schedule. Contract was awarded the Fore River Yard on Sept. 9, 1940, at the same time as that for the new Lexington, recently launched. Before building could start, however, ground had to be cleared and graded and new building slips constructed, together with overhead bridge crane structures of large capacity. The work was accomplished with speed, however, and the keel for the Bunker Hill was laid Sept. 15, 1941.

Less than 15 months from the keel-laying the Bunker Hill was launched. Evidence of the accelerated efforts to turn out ships is seen in the comparison of the time the Bunker Hill was on the ways, with the time the Wasp, recently lost in action in the Pacific, was on the ways. The Wasp was built at the same yards, but was a smaller ship than the Bunker Hill, and yet was on the ways three years and three days from keel-laying to launching. That was several years ago, when speed was decidedly less important than now.

A sister ship of the recently launched aircraft carrier Lexington, at the same yards, the Bunker Hill is one of the so-called Essex class of such vessels, about which the Navy Department has made public but little data.

The Essex, launched July 31, at Newport News, Va.—prototype of a new class in the Navy's race to build the world's largest and hardest hitting fleet of carriers—is in a group described in Jane's Fighting Ships as approximately 25,000 tons, costing in the vicinity of $60,000,000, and having a complement of better than 80 planes and 2,000 officers and men. Speed was listed as 35 knots.

Radcliffe Sophomores Guests of Phi Beta Kappa

Eleven Radcliffe sophomores who led their class in scholarship will be guests of honor at the annual dinner of the Radcliffe Chapter, Phi Betta Kappa, Friday evening, at Agassiz House at the college. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who will be initiated as an honorary member preceding the dinner, will speak on "The Contribution of American Women Towards the Winning of the War."

Mrs. Mary Hamilton City Club Speaker

Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, who is assistant to Arthur Greenwood, British Minister in charge of reconstruction problems, will speak at the Women's City Club tomorrow at the Club's third "Celebrity Morning."

Mrs. Hamilton is taking the place of Mrs. Louise Andrews Kent, author of "Mrs. Appleyard's Year," who was previously announced as one of the two speakers. The other speaker will be Mrs. Anson Howe Smith, author of "Making the Most of Familiar Material."

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, at 7:45 p. m.

Tuesday

A talk on "Enjoyment of Color" will be given by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 19
Radio Timetable: Page 4

OPPORTUNITY

A PHILADELPHIA CHEMICAL COMPANY WITH AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION AND FAVORABLE POSITION IN SEVERAL OF THE MOST RAPIDLY DEVELOPING FIELDS OF CHEMISTRY WISHES TO REINFORCE ITS EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS. WHILE THIS NEED HAS BECOME MORE URGENT AS A RESULT OF WARTIME EXPANSION, THE COMPANY IS THINKING IN TERMS OF ITS POSTWAR NEEDS. IT HAS IN MIND MEN BETWEEN 35 AND 45 YEARS OF AGE WHO BY TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE MIGHT FIT INTO SALES, ACCOUNTING, SECRETARIAL OR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS. IT IS ONLY INTERESTED IN MEN WITH A RECORD OF SUCCESS BUT WHO ARE STILL YOUNG ENOUGH TO LEARN AND WILLING TO SERVE SOME APPRENTICESHIP. IT IS HOPED THE OPPORTUNITY WILL ATTRACT MEN OF HIGH QUALITY WHO, AS A RESULT OF THE PRESENT EMERGENCY, MAY BE CONSIDERING A CHANGE AND WHO MAY BE ATTRACTED BY THE SCOPE FOR GROWTH WHICH THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY OFFERS. LETTERS WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND TREATED IN CONFIDENCE. BOX B-39, SUITE 1500, 342 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

B. U. Students Buy Way to Classes

Keystone

Pay With Defense Bonds and Stamps

Boston University students buy admission to classes in war stamps and bonds at the College of Business Administration, as the entire university commemorates "Pearl Harbor Day." Left to right, seated selling stamps and bonds: Phyllis Berry of Somerville and Maurice Lazarus of Providence, R. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOR Cooking Odors, Bathrooms, Closed-Up Rooms, Careless Animal Pets . . .

AT YOUR GROCER'S
C. M. KIMBALL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

The PERFECT PAIR for BETTER CAKES!

The next time you bake a cake try this perfect combination. White Spray Cake Flour has First National's famous money back guarantee. It is ideal for making cakes and cookies and when used in conjunction with Marvo, the pure vegetable shortening, you will have better cakes, pies and cookies and at the same time save money.

White Spray 24½ lb. CAKE FLOUR pkg. 17c Marvo 62c 3 lb. can

at all FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

Highly Pulsing Employment and Industrial Output N. E. Answer to Pearl Harbor

Day's Observance Dignified But With a Stern Resolve

The anniversary of Pearl Harbor finds New England praising the Lord and passing the ammunition in ever increasing flow to Africa and Guadalcanal, to Alaska and England, by air and sea and over rails that hum day and night with the freight of a growing strength in arms.

This December comes to a New England that is pulsing to the highest industrial employment on record.

On that bitter December morning when Private Joseph Lockard reported to his superior officer at Hawaii that the aircraft-detector indicated the approach of planes and this officer laughed it off, a statistician at the New England Council was computing the industrial employment index for Massachusetts at 7.961.

In October of 1942 that figure had jumped to 10.241—the highest ever recorded on the Council's index.

When these December figures are in, there is no doubt but that they will show a substantial increase over the October record.

5 New Ships an Answer

Some idea of what this all means was obvious today when five ships slid off New England ways to avenge Pearl Harbor, and Bataan, and Singapore, and Hong Kong.

So much for the ammunition.

In moments of silence throughout the day, New Englanders paused to give gratitude to God for renewed spiritual strength.

At 4:11 p. m., Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall will announce a period of silence in memory of those who have perished in the war. This two-minute silent tribute will end with the sounding of taps by Private Charles L. Cragin, formerly a trumpeter with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

This observance will take place at the dedication of a new Civilian Defense Center at 136 Summer Street. Maj. Gen Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, and Capt. W. S. Miller, representing Rear Admiral William Brown, and Col. H. C. Pierce of the Marine Corps will participate in the services.

Other speakers will include Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Joseph M. Laughlin, Regional Defense Director, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and John J. Walsh, Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

At Amherst, the entire Reserve Officers Training Corps at the Massachusetts State College took part in a formal retreat ceremony including more than 500 men engaged in basic and advanced courses.

300,000 Boys in Pledge

The youth of America was up early this morning, with Boston boys joining 300,000 Boys Club members all over the country in a "pledge of victory" at 7:55 a. m.—the exact time the first bombs were dropped over Pearl Harbor.

They assembled at the South Boston clubhouse of the Boys' Club of Boston and paid tribute to American soldiers and sailors who have been lost defending America's outposts. An Honor Roll flag was unfurled, and the boys solemnly raised their voices in the victory pledge "to help win the war against the enemies of the United States . . . and to prepare myself for service to my country."

A mass induction of Navy recruits which was to take place on the steps of the State House was cancelled as a result of the President's order halting voluntary enlistment.

The induction of 33 Massachusetts men as Naval Aviation Cadets from the stage of radio station WBZ, Boston, as part of the nation-wide mass induction over a coast to coast hook-up over 117 stations will take place as planned, however, at 7 p. m.

In war plants throughout New England, thousands of workers heard the recorded address of Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan. The records include eye-witness reports of Lieut. Mary Lohr, Army nurse at Bataan, and Lieut. Robert Lamb, pilot of a torpedo plane at Midway.

At the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge, visitors inspected a new exhibition of photographs and paintings depicting the birth and development of the United States Navy.

At Portsmouth, N. H., Rear Admiral Thomas Withers, former Commander of the Pacific Submarine Fleet, declared in an address at the Portsmouth Navy Yard that, "I feel safe in saying our submarines have done the enemy as much harm as any other part of our service.

"I was in command of the submarines of the Pacific Fleet at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack," he said, "and on the next day the submarines under my command started out on war patrols and began to sink enemy ships. Our submarines have been doing this ever since and have been doing a lot of it."

Advertising Club To Hear Talk By Mrs. Rosenberg

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg of New York, who is regarded as one of the outstanding women of the country in the field of labor relations, speaks at the noonday meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler tomorrow.

After serving six years as Regional Director of the Social Security Board at New York, Mrs. Rosenberg was named in September as Chairman of the War Manpower Commission for New York State. This is one of the big labor jobs of the country, and has just been made still more important by President Roosevelt's giving new powers to the War Manpower Commission.

Mrs. Rosenberg is winding up several private labor posts. She testified in Washington last June that in addition to her Sociay Security salary of $7,500 a year, she had three labor relations and public relations contracts paying $28,500 annually. Two department stores paid her $20,000 and a shoe store $2,500. Her yearly income was $36,000.

In September she announced she was giving up all her private income of this kind after December.

Relief Costs

Expectations of substantial decrease in relief costs were reflected again, this week, when the Legislature's budget committee heard recommendations that $500,000 be lopped from the State Health and Welfare Budget for relief purposes during each of the next two fiscal years. At the same time the committee was advised that old-age assistance appropriations should be increased by $85,000 and $86,000 respectively.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	372⅔
1,500 gals	279½
1,000 gals	186⅓
500 gals	93 1-6

1843 1942

This Is the Year to Give Men Gifts to Wear

DRESSING GOWNS

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PAJAMAS

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PLAIN AND FIGURED RAYON	$7.00-$7.50
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HOSIERY

ALLEN & SOLLY RIBBED LAMBS WOOL	$3.50
ALLEN & SOLLY WOOL AND SILK	$3.00
JAEGER FANCY ARGYLES	$2.25-$2.75
ENGLISH RIBBED WOOL WITH CLOCKS	$2.50
ENGLISH PLAIN RIBBED WOOL	$2.00
I. & R. MORLEY RIBBED WOOL	$1.25

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24 PROVINCE STREET, BOSTON

(Between School and Bromfield Streets)

STORE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M.

Ellington Field

Goes in for Bigger Stuff

Aviation Cadet Robert J. Bjornholm of Quincy, Mass., entered the Army Air Forces to be an Aerial Gunner (whose wings he still wears), but after a taste of the smaller .30- and .50-caliber aerial machine guns he has gone in for bigger stuff. Now in training at Ellington Field, Texas, as a bombardier, he says he wants to "hear the boom of a two-ton block-buster falling on Tokyo or Berlin." He earned his gunner's wings at the famed Harlington Aerial Gunnery School.

Army Calls for Better Job In Obeying the Dimout Rules

War Activities in New England

Unsatisfied by New England's response to the stricter dimout regulations in the first week, the First Service Command today called for more compliance, using moral suasion but referring to "teeth" in laws which might be used at any moment.

Col. Harold G. Storke, F. S. C. Director of Internal Security here, singled out "lights visible from the seacoast" as the greatest violation of the new order, warning that enemy submarines which have struck along the New England coast may strike again, aided by careless and uncomplying residents who don't douse their seaward lights.

"A great deal has been done since last May when the dimout was started," the Colonel said, "but much must still be done."

The revised regulations, he emphasized, "require a different and more drastic treatment of lights visible from the sea, than is required in those places where the lights do not shine to sea. All lights visible from the seacoast, except automobile lights, must be permanently shielded, obscured or reduced in intensity, so that no gleam or reflection is visible from any point on the seacoast.

"In all houses or any other buildings these restrictions necessitate the complete covering of all windows and doors, which are visible from any point on the coast, with heavy curtains or drapes. No porch lights may be used. Doors which are continually opened must be covered with a 'light-lock' or auxiliary backdrop.

"Exterior lights in gasoline filling stations, parking lots, playgrounds and places of amusement must not only be limited to 40-watt intensity under a 90-degree cone shielding and spaced not nearer than 200 feet apart," he continued, "but they must also have such additional shielding as may be necessary to prevent any gleam or reflection from being visible 'at any point of the seacoast.'

"Street lights and traffic signals, lights used for outdoor manufacturing, shipbuilding, construction work and such purposes must be shielded in like manner.

"Many communities not directly on the shore are affected by this particular provision since lights on hills or elevations several miles inland may be visible from the seacoast. Furthermore, the 'seacoast' includes the shoreline of bays, harbors, coves, and islands as well as open beaches. Lights not visible from the open ocean might be seen from these other 'seacoast' points.

"To enforce these provisions and prevent any direct or indirect shore illumination from escaping seaward demands the co-operation of every citizen," Colonel Storke pointed out, referring to specific Federal and State laws which may be evoked, with stiff penalties for violations.

Heroes Cited

Award of additional medals to the Navy's heroes yesterday included the Distinguished Flying Cross to Edward V. Cosgrove, seaman, 1st class, son of Mrs. Fernand Cosgrove of Boston.

"For extraordinary achievement in aerial combat as a radioman gunner of a torpedo plane, in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Coral Sea on May 7 and 8, 1942," the citation read. "While subjected to intense anti-aircraft fire, he participated in the attack on enemy Japanese aircraft carriers and due to skillful and effective counter measures against enemy fighters attacking the squadron of which he was a member, two enemy fighter planes were shot down and destroyed by rear-seat gunfire. These actions, and the scoring of a hit on an enemy aircraft carrier on May 8, which contributed to the probable destruction of that vessel, were vital factors in the success attained by our forces in the Battle of the Coral Sea."

A Silver Star Medal for service in the Battle of Midway was awarded to Lieut. Charles P. Hibbard, son of Mrs. Walter H. Hibbard, of West Springfield, Mass., "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepid service as commander of a patrol plane in action against enemy Japanese forces," read the citation. His plane at night "successfully located the enemy at a great distance from his base, and closing the range, boldly attacked the enemy Japanese forces with torpedo fire."

The Silver Star Medal for heroism was awarded to Ward L. Gemmer, coxswain, whose wife, Mrs. Daisy Katherine Gemmer, resides in New Bedford, Mass. "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as member of the U. S. Navy Armed Guard aboard a merchant vessel during aerial attacks," the citation read. "Manning his battle station with courage and efficiency in the face of large-scale raids upon the convoy of which his ship was a part, he contributed to the high morale and aggressive fighting spirit which enabled the blasting guns of the ship to damage one enemy torpedo bomber and send another crashing into the sea."

Providence Tested

All Rhode Island underwent a surprise air-raid test yesterday afternoon, and results were pronounced "very, very good," except for a few instances.

Traffic in downtown Providence halted and motorists and pedestrians quickly sought shelter in doorways and public buildings for the 10-minute "raid."

One town had no signals because mills, which are supposed to use their whistles, had insufficient steam; another suburban area used a "courier" system to notify volunteer workers because the eight to 10 party telephone lines were all busy. Personnel of the Woonsocket Report Center reported for duty but found themselves locked out.

Flyers Saved

Four Canadian flyers escaped injury yesterday in a crash landing on Maine's State Aroostook Farm, two miles from Presque Isle. The plane burst into flame and burned, after the crew walked away safely.

Defense Co-ordinated

The military strategy of the State Guard and civilian-protection units was co-ordinated for the first time yesterday, as more than 1,000 men participated in the test in the Brockton area.

Other Guardsmen had made a mock invasion of the south shore's munition centers but were finally "driven off," after they had caused considerable "damage," it was reported.

The test was successful, according to J. Wells Farley, chairman of the State's Committee on Public Safety, who said the test was intended principally for air-raid wardens and auxiliary policemen as guerrillas or scouts for the Army.

All 150 "paratroopers" were reported either captured or destroyed before time was called.

KnudsenLauds New England For Tool Work

New England industry has been a great help in the war program, particularly in the production of accurate tools and parts, Lieut. Gen. William E. Knudsen told the "Controlled Materials Conference" at the Hotel Statler today.

General Knudsen recalled for the meeting which was held by the War Production Board, that New England was the cradle of mass production, and that the country came to this region for much of its tool work.

He said that industry in America was doing the job of getting out war materials and that it warmed his heart to see how industry and labor have "turned to" in producing munitions.

"We are beginning to feel the maldistribution of materials," he noted. "We have materials but they are not gauged in a proper manner so that all can get what they need. The new plan of 'controlled materials' is designed to equalize them so that the strategic necessities are taken care of. We want you to listen with sympathy to this plan and join with the War Production Board in making it work. It is very important to equalize the load; but, more important, if Africa needs a certain kind of material we must be very quick to get it over if for no other reason than to save lives."

Factory Girl's High Estate

This war has taken the stigma off the factory girl, observed General Knudsen, who was formerly president of General Motors Corporation. He said that according to his last count there were 125,000 women in the airplane factories, besides the hundreds of thousands in the motor plants and other industries.

The most interesting thing that he saw in visiting factories, he said, was the sight of women working in a guage factory in New England where they make the finest guages in the world.

He said that he asked how they got women to do such exceptionally skilled work. The manager told him that he went to the colleges to ask for women who had obtained master's degrees in mathematics and that these girls were now doging this fine instrument work as well as the men.

"It is surprising to see how adaptable we are," he commented. "It is also surprising to see the youngsters at work. As I look at the picture after the war is iver, we'll come out more skilled and stronger than ever before."

General Knudsen came to Boston this morning o na tour of war plants which has taken him to 600 factories in 36 states.

"My plea to you is do a little more than ever you have done before," he told the New England manufacturers. "Your hardships are nothing but a eabite to what the youngsters are unergoing in the land, on the sea, and in the air."

"Controlled Materials

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Director of WPB, urged manufacturers to become thoroughly familiar with the new controlled materials plan in order that vital materials of war production may be kept moving.

"The controlled materials plan which is now being put into effect for the second quarter of 1943 accomplishes two main objectives," Mr. Wheeler declared. "First, as I have said, it allows a direct balancing of the products to be produced and the materials available. Secondly, it provides for the direction of the available materials to the right place, at the right time, in the right quantities.

"It will be some months before this plan is in full effect," Mr. Wheeler continued. "In the meantime, and for the duration, your part, industry's part of the job, is to see that materials of war production in all forms keep moving."

Republicans File Report of Recent Campaign Expense

The Republican State Committee has filed a report of campaign expenses in the Secretary of State's office showing expenditures of $277,716 and receipts of $278,857. The Democratic State Committee has not filed as yet.

The Committee for State Improvement, sponsoring the candidacy of Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield for Governor, reported expenses of $58,166 and receipts of $59,980.

Reports of receipts and expenditures during the recent campaign also showed a total of $71,107 spent by opponents and proponents of the birth control referendum.

The Mother's Health Committee, advocates of the measure to allow physicians to give birth control information to married persons, listed receipts of $53,015 and expenditures of $52,758. The Committee to Oppose the Birth Control initiative reported receipts of $18,450 and expenditures of $18,349.

Boston Gifts for Children Get Safely to Britain

The Greater Boston Committee, British War Relief Society, Inc., received a cable this morning from London, advising that the ship containing 133 cases of gifts for children, shipped from Boston, has arrived safely. These gifts were from the people of Greater Boston to the children in Britain.

Maine Grange Urges an End To Liquor Sales at U. S. Camps

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 7—The Maine State Grange, with an excellent attendance record despite gasoline rationing and farm labor shortage, completed, this week, its 69th session, and included among several recommendations and resolutions one that the sale of beer and hard liquor should cease at once on military reservations. The Grangers emphatically protested what they termed "the seemingly favored place that liquor has held in our Nation's wartime economy."

The Grange, one of the most influential of Maine bodies, completed a busy session during which it spoke its protestations also against price ceilings, urging that ceilings must reflect the cost of labor if farmers are to increase production as is desirable.

The fact that the State convention so nearly coincided with the start of mileage rationing and required allocation of gasoline to commercial vehicles, including farm trucks, by ODT on Certificates of War Necessity, enabled the Grange to make timely criticism and suggestions to ODT.

The Grange urged ODT to recognize the need of farmers for enough gas for farm transportation and to simplify the process of appeal and the mechanics of obtaining extra gas when the need is urgent. Grangers also struck out against war bureaucracy and advised that powers consolidated or delegated in the stress of wartime should be returned to the people at the close of the war.

These and many other subjects made the Grange session interesting, informative and the convention concluded with a pledge that farmers will do their part to the utmost of their ability.

School Demands

Maine public schools, alert to new demands which the 'teen age draft bill passage has created, are definitely showing an increased interest in courses in physical education and an emphasis upon a general fitness program with less accent upon athletic teams and more upon all around physical education for all students.

School curricula are showing the war effects in other ways, too. More than 85 schools are offering courses in aeronautics and there is a general upswing reported in classes in mathematics, radio communication, mechanics and others of similar nature. High school pupils are reported anxious for such courses, recognizing their increasing importance to army and navy careers.

This interest being shown by students is gratifying since the demands of the defense industries plus the attractive pay scales offer great temptations, themselves, to high school students but calmer minds urge completion of their schooling, first, although raise no objection to part time empicyment. In the larger centers extra curricular activities are diminishing as more and more youths turn to part time employment. Loss of men to the armed services and to shipyards naturally causes management to welcome these young workers. Commissioner of Education Harry Gilson does not frown upon it, in fact he encourages part time work of this nature but feels it should not be permitted to interfere with schooling. There should be no reduction in school requirements on account of it when in these times youth needs training and guidance in so many ways, he contends. "When women capable of work are not employed and when thousands are working in not essential industries, I cannot believe we need to sacrifice the education of our children upon whom the future of the country depends," declares Mr. Gilson.

Peace Settlement Seen as Changeable

"Any settlement that we make at the end of this war will not be everlasting, for new situations will always arise," declared Prof. Samuel H. Crosse, of Harvard University, who spoke on "Handicaps to a Permanent Peace" at the last session Saturday of a two-day joint conference of four social studies associations at the Boston University School of Education.

"It seems to be essential that nations which desire to fuse into federations should be allowed to do so. I often thought that it would be ideal to have a federation running from the Baltic to the Aegean, but it would not be practical due to too many problems of barriers. It will be the duty of the United States to federate these nations," Professor Crosse said.

"Our problem will be to make peace so as to remove the defeat influence. A nation that destroys things for pleasure or to show superiority can never remove resentment aroused against itself," he added. "The Germans have a permanent inferiority complex. They are dynamite because they were the last of the Continent to gain unity, so they are violent to show strength by force."

Mayoral Votes Tomorrow In The Bay State

Voters in three Massachusetts cities will go to the polls tomorrow to elect a mayor, while those in three other municipalities will elect minor city officials.

Mayors will be elected in Quincy, Haverhill, and North Adams. Chicopee, Lawrence and Newburyport will elect school committee members and city councilors or aldermen.

Battling for the Quincy mayoralty are Charles A. Ross, former mayor, and Representative Myron N. Lane (R) of Quincy. Representative Lane led Mr. Ross by a small margin in the primaries.

Quincy will also elect three city councilors and two school committee members.

The Haverhill contest for mayor is between Mayor Albert W. Glynn, seeking a third term, and Donald J. Atwood, former chairman of the Haverhill License Commission. Two aldermen and two school committee members are also to be chosen.

Five candidates are seeking the North Adams mayoral position. They include Mayor Faxon Bowen, Cornelius O'Brien, Democrats; John B. Rosasco, Republican; Angelo Siciliano, and William H. Chapin, independents. Eleven city councilors, two school committee members and a library trustee are also to be elected.

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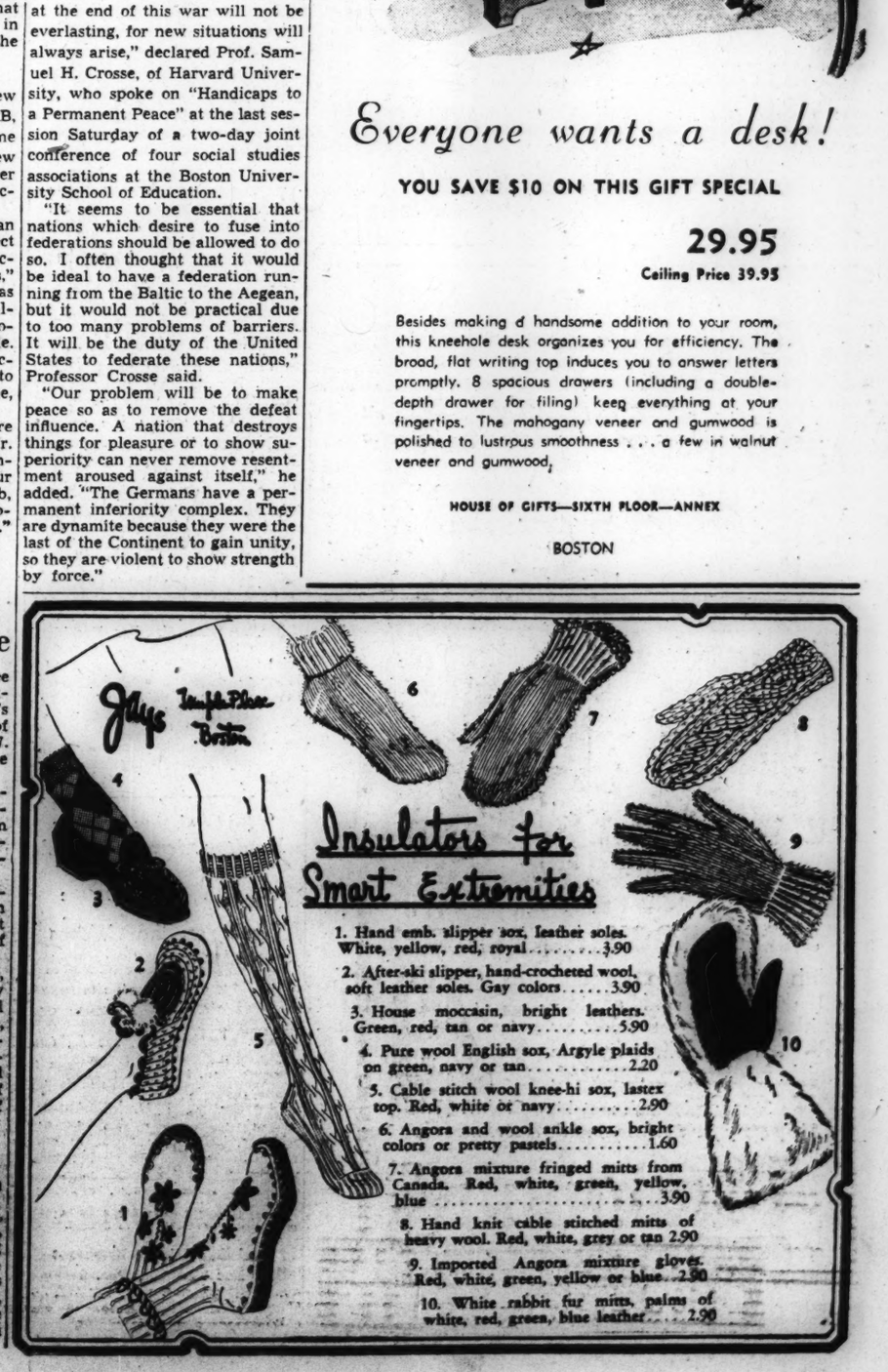
HOUSE OF GIFTS—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

BOSTON


Jillys
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1. Hand emb. slipper sox, leather soles. White, yellow, red, royal 3.90
2. After-ski slipper, hand-crocheted wool, soft leather soles. Gay colors 3.90
3. House moccasin, bright leathers. Green, red, tan or navy 5.90
4. Pure wool English sox, Argyle plaids on green, navy or tan 2.20
5. Cable stitch wool knee-hi sox, lastex top. Red, white or navy 2.90
6. Angora and wool ankle sox, bright colors or pretty pastels 1.60
7. Angora mixture fringed mitts from Canada. Red, white, green, yellow, blue 3.90
8. Hand knit cable stitched mitts of heavy wool. Red, white, grey or tan 2.90
9. Imported Angora mixture gloves. Red, white, green, yellow or blue 2.90
10. White rabbit fur mitts, palms of white, red, green, blue leather 2.90

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Home Economists in Business To Show Use of Unusual Meat

The HEWIBS (Home Economics Women in Business) who began early in the war program seeking ways their members could be of service to the Government, have now been called on to co-operate in acquainting homemakers with ways to "share-the-meat." Thursday evening of this week, at 6:30 o'clock, the Massachusetts HEWIBS give in Boston the first of a series of demonstrations planned for different cities in the State.

About 200 nutritionists and representatives of women's organizations, the press, and radio, have been invited to attend the training demonstration and lecture to be given by Lyda Flanders of the Worcester Gas Light Company at the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. It will deal with the preparation and serving of "Variety meats," which are not on the restricted list. These include sweetbreads, hearts, kidney, liver, and other portions of the meat animal, which have important food value but are often overlooked in the planning of menus, it is pointed out.

Miss Gretchen McMullen of the radio, Miss Janette Kelley, of Lever Brothers, Massachusetts Chairman of the HEWIBS, and Miss Susan A. Mack, of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, comprise the committee arranging for the demonstrations. Those who have been invited to attend have been selected as persons who will be able to conduct similar demonstrations before other groups, or give publicity to the plan, thus spreading the word as to why and how meat is to be conserved and how to use available meat in the most advantageous ways.

Invitations have been extended to nutritionists from the Massachusetts Department of Health, Community Health, the Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross, the Boston Food Clinic; to supervisors of Home Economics in Region 5, OCD, and to representatives of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The request for co-operation came to the HEWIBS from M. L. Wilson of the Office of Health, Defense and Welfare of the Federal Security Administration in Washington, through Dr. Helen Mitchell, Principal Nutritionist for the Government. Miss Marie Sellers of General Foods has been appointed National Chairman of the project.

Miss May Foley, Massachusetts State Nutritionist, is co-operating with Miss Kelley. City or community groups interested in training demonstrations should consult Miss Janette Kelley, Lever Bros. Co., 50 Memorial Drive, Cambridge.

By a Staff Photographer

Plan Meat Cooking Tests

Members of the Massachusetts Home Economics Women in Business who are planning a "share-the-meat" demonstration on Thursday. Left to right: Miss Gretchen McMullen, of radio; Miss Janette Kelley of Lever Brothers, Massachusetts Chairman of HEWIBS; Miss Susan A. Mack of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, where the demonstration will be held.

Silken Beauty of Two Nations In Show for China Relief

Authentic Chinese court costumes and handsome American gowns of the last century will mingle their silken beauty in a fashion show at the new headquarters of United China Relief tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. Chinese residents of Boston and Cambridge will model the former and a group of Framingham women, the latter.

Their joint participation in the event is typical of the unity between the two nations which the United China Relief center at 367 Boylston Street is having its part in fostering, according to Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, Chairman of the Educational Committee.

The Chinese costumes were worn by princes and princesses at the court of the Empress Dowager of China, and were given by them to Mrs. E. H. Conger, whose husband was United States Minister to China from 1898 to 1905. They are now owned by Mrs. Conger's granddaughter, Mrs. T. Edison Jewell, Jr., of Newton, who is lending them to United China Relief for this occasion. Some of them have previously been shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mentioned in "Conger Book"

"Incidentally," Mrs. Hobart said, "Mrs. Conger's book, 'Letters From China,' tells of many of the court ceremonies at which these very gowns were worn."

Among them is a Manchu gown of brilliant crimson taffeta embroidered with flowers, fishes, and bats, presenting a whole world of religious and folk emblems. "One doesn't often see taffeta used in China costumes," commented Mrs. Hobart, who has lived in China a great deal and knows its people and customs well.

A long, beautifully-embroidered silk cape of pale lavender-gray will also be shown on Tuesday. A photograph of the Empress Dowager, reproduced in Princess Der Ling's "Two Years in the Forbidden City," shows the Empress wearing a cape similar to this one, according to Mrs. Hobart.

A prince's mandarin court coat will be modeled by a young Chinese student at Harvard, together with all the traditional trappings, hat, necklaces, and so on. Royal-blue cut velvet is the material of an unusual jacket which is one of the other costumes to be shown.

Choice American Gowns

The American gowns, assembled for the show by Mrs. Winthrop Pyemont of Framingham, were all worn in New England during the period 1855-1880. They include an old-rose wedding dress that took its bride to the altar in New Hampshire in 1855, and an ashes-of-roses taffeta afternoon dress worn by the grandmother of Dr. A. K. Stone of Framingham. Another afternoon dress of tan silk taffeta will be modeled with the straw bonnet that went calling with it back in 1855, and a black silk one with the matching bonnet and parasol its owner carried along about 1880.

Helping Mrs. Pyemont in modeling the American gowns will be: Mrs. Julian Hargraves, Mrs. Sidney Greeley, Mrs. James Aubey, Mrs. F. C. Swisher, and Miss Betty Lathrop, all of Framingham. Models for the Chinese half of the show will include: Miss Wei Zungfung, a graduate student at Radcliffe; Miss Ming-chen Wang and Mrs. N. T. Wong, both of Cambridge; Mrs. Almer Wong Jayne of West Roxbury, and Mrs. Wong Pak of Chestnut Hill. Two by two, one Chinese and one American, they will step before a golden screen which will be flanked by the American and Chinese flags.

Tea will be served after the fashion show. Among the hostesses will be Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, President, and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, Chairman of the Library Committee.

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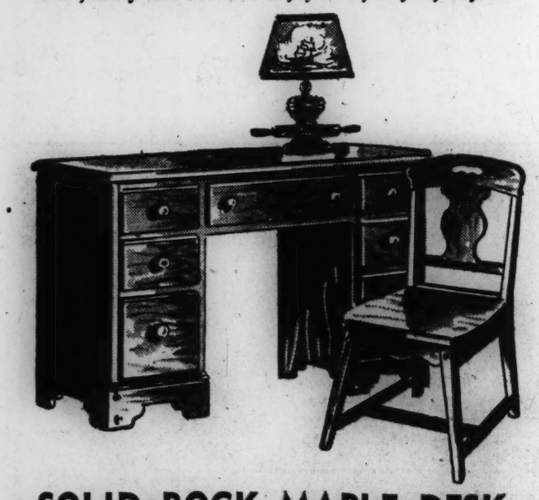

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Women Better Ways of Work In War Plants

New tools and new processes were pictured as one result of employing women, by leaders of labor and industry who discussed "Women in Industry in Wartime" from all angles at a conference sponsored by the Cambridge League of Women Voters at Radcliffe on Saturday afternoon.

Instead of keeping on with the heavy tools men used, many industries have redesigned and made them lighter to conform to women's strength, according to the speakers, who included Joseph Riceman, manager of the Cambridge office of the United States Employment Service; Walter Joy, executive of the Cambridge Rubber Company, and Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker, field organizer for the American Federation of Labor. Especially has this been true in the airplane industry, they said.

Breaking down the processes into "bits and pieces" was described as another phase of management's job of converting from man power to women power. One skilled man to repair the tools and keep the machines running while women do parts of the job is the set-up in many factories.

Mr. Riceman, who outlined the organization and development of the United States Employment Service, said that there is now a tremendous surplus of jobs, despite the great increase in the employment of women. He also said there was still considerable employer resistance to women over 45, but added that those women will be needed fairly soon.

Mr. Joy, however, mentioned the group that averages 45 as the most satisfactory workers in his company. They are reliable, settled, and in general give rise to fewer problems, he said. He considers young, immature girls, as accident hazards, irresponsible in many ways, while mothers of young children are not as steady as the older group. Mrs. Parker stressed the point that young girls should not be given jobs that are beyond their strength.

Both Mrs. Parker and Mr. Riceman expressed the opinion that women should be paid equal wages for equal work. Major Crotty of the Watertown Arsenal, who took part in the question period, said that women were getting the same wages as men for the same job there. It is the job that is evaluated and not the person who is doing it, he brought out.

Mr. Salvatore Camileo, President of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations, said that both labor and management must throw overboard some of their old ideas and be flexible to meet the new conditions. Both he and Mrs. Parker were enthusiastic over the voluntary labor-management committees.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 8

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Programs in English. RKK, 151. meg., 19.7 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headlin News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PRK, 10.29 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—8:30 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel." The War in Sound. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-42, 6.66 meg., 45.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs

For Tuesday, Dec. 8

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 15.10mc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Holiday Mail Must Be Early

Although now operating with a shortage of trained personnel, the Boston Postal District lost 274 additional men in the past six weeks to the armed services of the United States, it was disclosed recently by John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster, warning the public to mail yuletide packages and cards next week.

Thus far this postal district alone has given 842 men, who normally move the mails, to the armed forces. Inexperienced holiday help cannot be expected to have knowledged of the complicated distribution of train and plane mail, he said.

Only 350 of the 600 trucks usually required during the holidays are now available, a fact that promises seriously to delay the parcel post deliveries. Railway mail cars also have been converted to a considerable extent to the transportation of vital war supplies, Mr. Gleavy said.

In addition to a shortage of men, the postal district is handling more than the normal volume of mail now, Mr. Gleavy disclosed. There were 7,000,000 more pieces of mail handled in this district in October than in the same month a year ago. This is believed to be due to the industrial boom caused by expanded war production and to the large mail originating from the armed services.

The volume of free mail sent by men in the services has increased 30 per cent in six months, he said.

Other factors in the mail problem include the fact that the shortage of gasoline and tires is expected to cause many persons to mail their gifts instead of delivering them in person. Also gifts normally distributed to men at home will in many cases be sent thousands of miles this year.

Longshoremen And Checkers Get Pay Rise

Wage increases for Union longshoremen and checkers along the North Atlantic coast are today within one step of becoming effective.

Although the Government's wage-freezing order became effective about the time that negotiations for the increase were concluded, the provisions governing any pay boosts have been complied with excepting the final approval by the Office of Price Administration, it was disclosed by employers.

About 40,000 longshoremen employed at ports from Portland, Maine, to Norfolk, Va., are affected by wage agreements, as members of the International Longshoremen's Association of the American Federation of Labor. Their two-year contract has been in effect one year, but provided that either party could reopen the wage issue after one year.

Uner the new agreement, which needs only the approval of the Regional Director of the OPA at each port to become effective, according to officials of the employers' group, the basic pay will be $1.25 an hour for longshoremen. This is an increase of five cents an hour. Overtime pay which has been $1.85 an hour will become $1.87½. Checkers are to get 35 cents a day increase, bringing their pay up to $9.60 a day. Union officials point out.

Auto Blackout Violators to Lose Their Registration

Beginning today all Massachusetts motorists found driving cars without the upper half of their headlights blacked out will have their registrations revoked, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has ruled.

The headlight blackout ruling is part of the new dimout regulations which took effect November 30. The Registrar said he had allowed the interim period, during which only warnings were given to motorists whose car headlights were improper, to allow ample opportunity for motorists to comply with the law.

Address by Viscount Halifax And Hawaii Features on Radio

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will address the Baltimore Association of Commerce tonight on "The Enemy Within the Gates," a discussion of Anglo-American relations, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Commemorating the first anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Richard Crooks sings the Philippine National Anthem, and Foster's "The Americans Come," a French song of hope from World War I. Mr. Crooks continues his program with Cowan's "Waltzing Matilda" and Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer." Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra in "New China March," arranged for orchestra by Morton Gould; Liszt's "Liebestraum"; "Dance of the Hours" from Ponchielli's "La Giocanda," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Helen Traubel, soprano, is guest soloist on "Great Artists," singing Oley Speaks' "Morning," an aria from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and, with the chorus, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in Noel Coward's "I'll Follow My Secret Heart"; Tchaikowsky's "March Slav." The program closes with Miss Traubel singing "Abide With Me," accompanied by orchestra and chorus, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Dorothy Kirsten, soprano, substituting for Josephine Antoine, sings Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts," and, with Reinhold Schmidt, basso, and Earle Tanner, tenor, the finale trio from Gounod's "Faust." Mr. Schmidt's solo is a Negro spiritual, "Deep River." Percy Faith conducts the orchestra and chorus in "This Is My Country"; "My Heart Stood Still," and "America," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Orson Welles commemorates Pearl Harbor by reading Norman Rosten's "Ballad of Bataan," CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Carl Sandburg stars on "Cavalcade of America" in his own play, "Victory Road," a dramatization tracing the history of America, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Cecil B. DeMille presents a radio adaptation of "The War Against Mrs. Hadley, with Fay Bainter playing her film role. Van Johnson, Edward Arnold and Jean Rogers appear in their original roles, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild presents "Mrs. Miniver," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon in their original movie roles, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

"America Today," with Gabriel Heatter as narrator, will describe by pickups the effects of a year of war on the American people on the home front, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday, several having to do with Bible week (Dec. 6 to 13):

The Rev. Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Socity, at St. Paul's Cathedral (Episcopal):

"For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope." [Romans 15:4]

One of the commonest overlooked facts about the Bible is its timeliness. It fits into the personal, social, cultural and international needs of every generation. It speaks to the unchanging needs of the human heart in a changing world.

This is no day for us in our enthusiasm for our nation's war efforts to neglect or suspend our religious responsibilities. To do this would be to lose the war, no matter who wins the battles on sea or land.

The biggest contribution we can make to America on this anniversary of Pearl Harbor is to throw ourselves heart and soul into the Christian enterprise, believing that in the Bible we can find the standards, the objectives, the ideals that will fit the needs of our time.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

Does the Bible play any major part in your thinking or living? Or is it only on the circumference of your actual life? We may hear that the Bible is the best of all sellers, but that does not mean necessarily that it is actually used in any such ratio. Are you yourself indicative of that?

The idea of a magic Bible is impossible except for those for whom the scientific or realistic point of view has not yet dawned. The realistic use of the Bible has not yet gripped us.

The Rev. Dr. Eugene Dinsmore Dolloff, of West Medford Baptist Church:

The heat of the flames from Cocoanut Grove must burn away the last vestige of chicanery, carelessness and crookedness from every danger spot in the city of Boston and throughout America.

Again the flames of Cocoanut Grove issue a clarion call for the exercise of fidelity to public trust, and declare that failure at this point should and must be punished. Somewhere along the line there were those who either neglected or ignored their obvious responsibility. Who were these persons? Careful, unprejudiced investigation will determine.

When these persons have been discovered they must not be "whitewashed," the investigators must "hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may." These hundreds of dead must not be allowed to die in vain, their silent voices cry out against permitting the existence of conditions such as shall endanger other lives in the future.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

All the background and substance of living is God's free gift.

To achieve the higher life, as we call it, by release from the lower life—chained to the body and bound down by its desires—is what we mean by salvation.

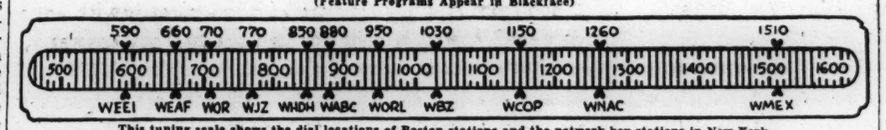
This comes to us, not all at once in most cases, but by a process of growth, through the continuing touch upon our hearts of Christ. How can we ever be grateful enough for such a gift as this?

Wollaston Concert Tonight

The Wollaston Glee Club will begin its forty-third year this season by presenting a concert at the American Legion Hall, Wollaston, this evening. The club will be under the direction of Donald T Gammons with Edward B. Wittredge, accompanist.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Air Capers: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling.....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Christmas Cheer".....
3:30 Snapshots: "Post"..	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man".....
3:45 Bandleaders' Parade	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man".....
4:00 News Service	Newscast; Air Express..	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Dedication Civilian De-	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:15 Del Castillo, organ.	Memorial Program	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	fense Center: speakers.	Gene Austin's Orchestra
4:30 The Family Front..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Art Kassel's Orchestra
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee; News.....	"Widder Brown": sketch	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
5:00 The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
5:15 "Datebook": "Follies'	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	program .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music..	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Talk; Dinner Music....
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Program .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Musical Rendervous	Dance Music .....
6:45 The World Today...	U. S. Treasury Drama ..	Lowell Thomas	Music; Joseph C. Harsch	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Band..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	March to Victory.....
7:15 Orson Welles: dr..	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30 "Blondie": sketch..	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Holcomb & Whipple: sk.	Pearl Harbor Memorial..	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie": sketch..	matic sketch	Meet the Band.....	John Barry, comment....	Army Air Force Progr'm
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz....	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America...	"Sizing Up the News"..	Popular songs .....
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz....	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America...	"The Barries": songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue"..	"True or False": quiz...	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 Music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz...	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": drama	Drama .....
9:00 Theater: Fay Bainter	"Counter-Spy": mystery	"Great Artists": Helen	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album .....
9:15 and original cast in	"Counter-Spy": mystery	Traubel; orchestra	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30 "The War Against	Bob Chester's Orch.....	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	'America Today': Gabriel	Classical Album .....
9:45 Mrs. Hadley"	Orch.; Oracle Fields....	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	Heatter, narrator	Classical Album .....
10:00 Guild: Greer Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing..	Dorothy Kirsten; Rhein-	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service: Defense..
10:15 son: 'Mrs. Miniver'	Alias John Freedom.....	hold Schmidt; orchestra	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Dance orchestra .....
10:30 Interview	Alias John Freedom.....	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news....	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45 News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Music; M. Pistrino, cond.	Dance Orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer..	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch....
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	What Can I Do: drama.	Lord Halifax: recorded..	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Lands of Free: Inter-Am.	"Radio Newsreel": Ar-	Local sports .....
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	Univ. of Air: recorded .	thur Mann	Local sports .....

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	.....
7:15 News Program	News report	Musical Clock; News....	News comments	.....
7:30 Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Fiesta": music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Rise 'n' Shine": music.	Military band; News....	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Club..	Music of Many Lands....	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News report; "Salute"..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program ..	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"..	"Big Sister": sketch ..	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"..	Imogene Wolcott, food..	Spotlight Revue: organ..	Musical program .....
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"..	Treasury Star Parade...	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00 Valiant Lady	Talk; Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny": sketch...	News comments	"Kick Conga" .....
10:16 "Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, news.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Club News	"Help Mate": sketch....	Cheer Up Gang.....	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music.....	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang.....	Mason .....
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	Red Cross Int.; Music...	"Road of Life": sketch..	N. E. Cupboard.....	"Christmas Cheer".....
11:15 Second Husband ...	"Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news..
11:30 Bright Horizons ...	Treasury Star Parade...	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra.	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party....	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister: sketch..	"Mystery Money Quiz"..	Chet Gaylord, songs....	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Defense Talk; Music....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music....	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian.....
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk...	Gospel songs	"Bouquet": music	Navy School of Music...	"Curtain Time" ..... with
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk...	Organ; vocalist	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk.....	Marguerite Porter ....
1:45 'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Bob Chester's Orchestra.
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music.....	"Light of the World"...	Taxes; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; Food Facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour";	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...
2:45 "Pepper Young" ...	drama; music; guests...	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News Reports .....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	The Three R's: variety..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	The Three R's: variety..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood; 'Post'	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 Bandleaders' Parade	U. S. Signal Corps.....	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Walter Compton, news..	Count Basie's Orchestra.
4:15 Walter Gross' Orch.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas".....	Across the Footlights..	Harry James' Orchestra.
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Bridgeport String En-	Connie Boswell, songs...
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee; News.....	"Young Widder Brown"	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:00 The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:15 ...e: Talk; 'Follies'	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety..
5:30 ...e O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"..... sk...	"Superman": sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety..
5:45 Ben Bernie: music..	'Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports program .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Soon I Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	They Perish Alone"; dr.	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute".....	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; band....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news..	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman...	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra..	News Service .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems: vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"...	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk..	Musical Gems: vocalists.	Paul Decker's Orchestra.	"Is That So?": forum...
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests:	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Dave Rose's Orchestra	activities	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Spotlight Parade": drama	Dramatization .....
8:45 Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Age": drama	Romance in Music.....
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 E. L. Ickes: "Ameri-	Jimmie Lunceford's Or..	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 can Petroleum"	Orch.; Oracle Fields....	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00 "An American in	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news..	Bruins - Chicago hockey
10:15 England"; drama...	"This Nation at War"..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Sports Commentator ...	game .....
10:30 Sen. J. C. O'Mahoney	"This Nation at War"..	Red Skelton and Co....	Paul Schubert, news....	Hockey game; News....
10:45 News; World War II	Dance Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co....	Treasury Star Parade...	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Man and His Band	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra.	Newscast	What Can I Do": drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Lawrence Welk's Orch...
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	"Melody Mail": orches-	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	tra; soloist	Day's End; News.....

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

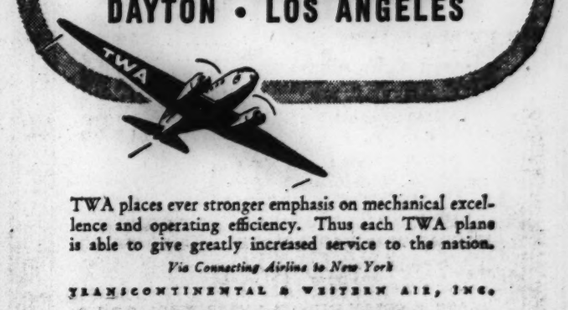
3:00 p. m.—News; Day Dream Melodies.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Music from Other Lands.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Life and the Land.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Dedication Civilian Defense Center.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—Talk; News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"America Today"; Gabriel Heatter, narrator.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Music That Endures.
11:00 p. m.—News.
11:15 p. m.—Lord Halifax, Recorded.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

PITTSBURGH

DAYTON • LOS ANGELES



TWA places ever stronger emphasis on mechanical excellence and operating efficiency. Thus each TWA plane is able to give greatly increased service to the nation.

Via Connecting Airlines to New York

TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, INC.

In Boston, Parker House Lobby

FOR RESERVATIONS

CAPITOL 4510

AMERICA MUST RULE THE AIR ... BUY WAR BONDS BUY WAR PLANES

TWA The TRANSCONTINENTAL Airline

The President of the United States,
The Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, says:

"The turning point of this war has at last been reached. But this is no time for exultation ... the fight will continue to be uphill all the way."

JUST A YEAR AGO today this peace-loving nation was attacked without warning by the most powerful military combination in the world.

The enemy thought we would not fight, would not sacrifice, could not produce the necessary weapons in time.

But just three weeks ago, on the 345th day after Pearl Harbor, the President was able to announce: "It would seem that the turning point of this war has at last been reached."

From the depths of initial disaster to the first glimpse of final triumph—all in less than a year—this indeed is solid ground for pride and confidence.

But not "for exultation," the President warns... "the fight will continue to be uphill all the way."

A solemn challenge. The men at the fronts do not flinch from it. Shall we here at home meet it with equal courage? A way is open for us to record our answer.

The United States Treasury has asked 30,000,000 Americans in 1942 to invest 10% of their earnings in war bonds every pay day. Already more than 20,000,000 have signed up. Can we recruit the other 10,000,000 in the 24 days remaining in 1942?

No nobler call ever came to us as a people. It is America calling—calling on behalf of the men everywhere—in Africa and on Guadalcanal, on the sea, in the air.

Let's send them a New Year's message: "We have met the Government's quota. More than 30,000,000 of us are backing you up with 10% every pay day."

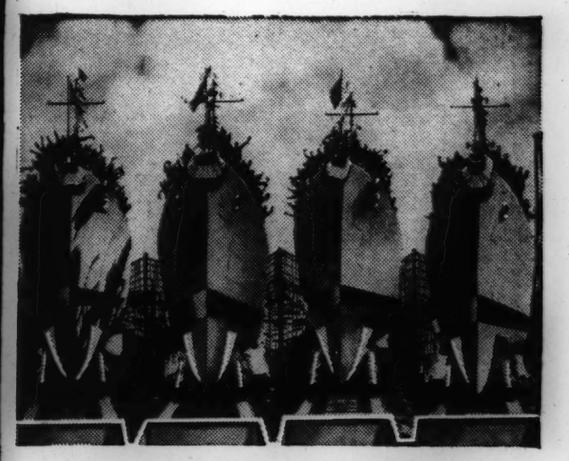
HOW TO BUY WAR BONDS

(1) If you are on a payroll, ask your employer to deduct 10% every pay day. (2) Doctors, lawyers, business men, people with bank accounts, should buy bonds regularly under the plan by which banks charge a definite amount to the account each month. (3) Others should buy at a convenient bank, store, theatre, post office or by mail from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

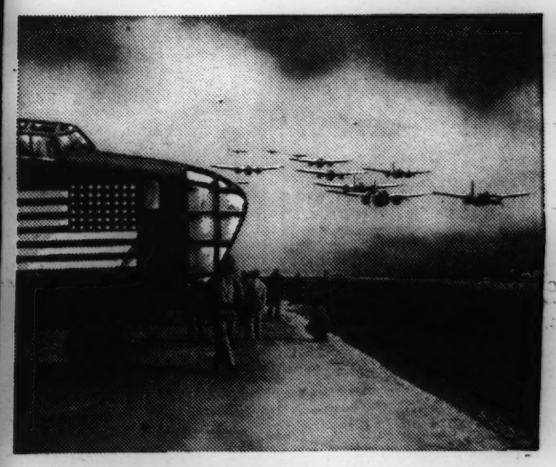
Only 24 More Days TO MAKE YOUR Victory Quota FOR 1942

EVERYBODY MEET THAT 10% BY NEW YEAR'S!

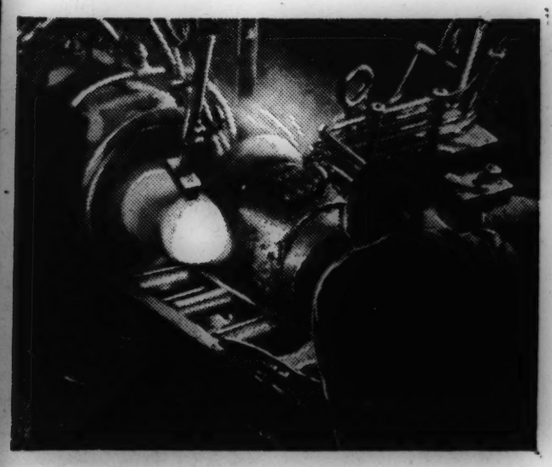
NEWS FOR BOND BUYERS



24 DESTROYERS AND 2 CRUISERS delivered since Pearl Harbor by Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company—a part of United States Steel. In addition, this one company has delivered many merchant ships, tankers and auxiliary vessels.



NEW WAR INVENTIONS. Streaming from the 174 laboratories of United States Steel have come new inventions to speed the war. Example: Steel runways by which vacant land—even a boggy pasture—can be converted overnight into a landing field for bombers.



BOMBS TEN TIMES AS FAST. Another new process by U. S. Steel. No more slow machining. See how this bomb, white-hot, is being *spun* into shape—much as a potter fashions his clay. Result: Production ten times faster than before Pearl Harbor.

550-MILE PIPE LINE. Made in only 4 months by one plant of U. S. Steel, the pipe will soon speed oil east to ease the fuel situation, take loads off ships and trains. Like every pound of U. S. Steel production today, this pipe was produced for the war effort.

7,000 TANKS. You read what the new tanks did in Africa. In one week a single United States Steel subsidiary produced enough steel for 7,000 light medium tanks. Another U. S. Steel plant turned out 1,000,000 anti-aircraft shells 62 days ahead of schedule.

AMERICA LEADS IN STEEL. United States Steel alone has a larger output than all the steel plants of Germany and Japan combined. Translated into more ships, guns, tanks, planes, bombs, shells, this "sheer weight of metal" is vital to final victory.

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY • AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY and CYCLONE FENCE DIVISION • BOYLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY • CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS STEEL CORPORATION • COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY • FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK CO. • H. C. FRICK COKE COMPANY • MICHIGAN LIMESTONE AND CHEMICAL CO. • NATIONAL MINING COMPANY • NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY • OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY • OLIVER IRON MINING COMPANY • PITTSBURGH LIMESTONE CORPORATION • SCULLY STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY • TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO. • UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY • U. S. COAL & COKE COMPANY • UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT COMPANY • VIRGINIA BRIDGE COMPANY

Allied Bombers Smash German Supply Centers Serving Italy's War Effort

Continued from Page 1

the Allied advance finally opens.

Meanwhile, Allied forces fighting in the New Guinea jungle have forced their way to four points on the coast at either side of the Japanese base of Buna and also at either side of Gona, closing in relentlessly against the stubborn defenders.

In Russia, the Red Army continues its attacks west of Stalingrad. One report, still unconfirmed, declares the narrow communication line to the German forces before the city has been closed. In any event, the Germans are stated to be doing much of their supply work through fleets of transport planes, 192 of which have been downed during the past week.

Blamey's Slain Kin Awarded U. S. Cross

By the Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Dec. 7—By direction of President Roosevelt, Gen. Douglas MacArthur Dec. 4 conferred the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously on Capt. Jack Blamey, nephew of Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian commander of Allied land forces in this theater.

The decoration was conferred for "extraordinary heroism in action" in the Buna-Gona sector of New Guinea.

RAF Hits Reich:

Night Foray Follows Big Daylight Attack

A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers, striking after American and British airmen carried out their biggest daylight assault against the continent, continued the offensive with an attack Sunday night upon one of the bottlenecks in the rail system through which the Nazis supply Italy.

At a cost of nine planes, the British bomber targets in Southwestern Germany, which Berlin identified as Karlshruhe and Pforzheim, neighboring communications, and war factory centers on the most direct route from Germany to Italy, were hit.

The German news agency DNB said there were killed and injured both at frequently bombed Karlshruhe and at Pforzheim, 16 miles to the southeast. The British Air Ministry did not give the size of the raiding force, but its assertion that it was a strong one presumably meant that hundreds of bombers were used.

The British announced officially that nine planes were lost. The Germans claimed only five but broadcast a boast that 35 Allied craft were downed in Sunday's massive raids against 17 announced by the RAF.

Karlsruhe is a key junction on the rail line running from German coal and steel centers in the Ruhr through Switzerland to Italy's industrial north. Much of the coal shipped from Germany to maintain Italian war factories is barged down the Rhine to this point to be loaded on trains.

Pforzheim is on a connecting line over which trains might be rerouted in case of tie-up on the western rail system.

It was assumed that the RAF aimed its bombs at rail yards and shops and factories, including arms plants, at Karlsruhe and the large-scale machinery works at Pforzheim, but the Air Ministry said bad weather made impossible any accurate observation of results.

The daylight attack which preceded this assault was described as the biggest of the war.

British observers acclaimed the combined operations as evidence that the Allied drive in North Africa had resulted in no diminution of air strength in the West and that the United Nations now are in position to carry on large-scale aerial operations simultaneously on several fronts.

The raid was the first night attack on Germany since the assault on Frankfurt Dec. 2.

A cloud of 400 fighter planes provided cover for the 200 United States and British bombers which carried out the daylight forays.

Pilots of Many Nations Participate

Norwegian, Polish, Fighting French, Canadian, New Zealand, and Indian fighter pilots participated in the action, making it a truly Allied operation in every sense of the word.

Lille again was one of the targets, squadrons of Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Air Forces unloading tons of explosives on the five Lille locomotive and carriage works.

At the same time, four-motored United States Liberators blasted the German air base at Abbeville in Northern France, supported by swarms of Allied fighters which shot down seven enemy aircraft attempting to break up the raid.

Light British bombers, meanwhile, attacked the radio tube factory at Eindhoven, the Netherlands, leaving the main buildings of the works—the biggest in Europe—battered and burning. RAF fighters also attacked railways and other targets in Holland and Brittany.

Despite the vast scope of these daylight operations, only 17 Allied planes were lost, communiqués of the British Air Ministry and United States Army headquarters said.

Twelve of these were RAF bombers which participated in the raid on Eindhoven and two were fighters engaged in the sweeps over Holland and Brittany. Only two bombers and one fighter were lost in the American raids on Lille and Abbeville.

The RAF attack on the Eindhoven factory, which employs more than 13,000 people, was pressed home from a low level, the Air Ministry said. So low did some of the planes fly that their crews could read the time—12:20 p. m.—on the big factory clock.

The attack was made in several waves, with the first scattering high explosives and the last dropping showers of incendiaries.

The attack on Lille was the sixteenth on that city. American airmen who took part in the assault said German fighters were extremely cautious about attacking the Flying Fortresses and Liberators, which have shown they can give a good account of themselves.

By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Tunisia

Djanet (1) reported held by pro-Axis native tribes opposing possible Fighting French advance northward from Fort Lamy (2) to Tunis. White arrows show position of Allied forces in the Tunis sector and also around Sidi Bou Zid farther south.

Tunisian Front:

Allies Holding Own While Awaiting Aid

Allied lines in Tunisia were reported here to be holding firm, pending the arrival of reserves and supplies, despite the assertion of a Vichy radio broadcast that British forces were retreating west of Tebourba.

Aerial blows were emphasized in reports from Allied quarters, and the Morocco Radio said that "in the course of four weeks of fighting the Axis has lost in Tunisia 139 aircraft and the Allies 74."

The stalled British First Army with its American components was reported fighting a holding action in the face of daring German dive-bombing and tank attacks in the mountains around the Mateur-Tebaurba-Djedeida rim in Northern Tunisia.

While Allied bombers struck long-range but sharp blows on Axis supply centers, a new threat to the Axis position in Libya was taking form in the direction of the Sahara, 850 miles south of Tunis.

The Morocco Radio, broadcasting a communiqué from the headquarters of French Gen. Henri Giraud, said Mehari (native) companies had occupied heights on the Algeria-Tripolitania frontier east of Djanet. Djanet is in the southeastern corner of Algeria, south of Tunisia and about 30 miles from the Libyan frontier.

It is on the flank of a possible route of invasion by Fighting French forces who might advance from Fort Lamy in French Equatorial Africa through Southern Libya.

Fortified Position Occupied by Allies

Another Morocco Radio report said other American and French units moving across Southern Tunisia toward the coastal road linking Axis positions in Tripolotania and Tunisia, had occupied a new fortified position.

The location was not given, but presumably the operation was carried out by forces last reported at Sidi Bou Zid, 80 miles west of Sfax.

Most reports of heavy fighting came from Axis sources and these pictured the Allies as having suffered a serious setback, with an American infantry division and part of an American tank division among the forces that were in rout or wiped out.

The Allied communiqué said heavy aerial assaults were continuing on the docks and air fields at Bizerte and Tunis. Bizerte airdrome was attacked twice Sunday and the docks once Dec. 4, it said, while hits were scored on ship depots and the freight yard at Tunis.

lied fighters were encountering heavy going with eight of them shot down compared to seven of the enemy.

The Berlin Radio was heard broadcasting "Portuguese reports" that many Allied planes heading toward North Africa had been passing over the waters off the Portuguese coast since Dec. 4, apparently to reinforce the Allied air units in the Tunisian battle.

DNB, in a broadcast from Berlin, said Allied troops at Tebourba "either have been completely wiped out or so hard hit that they have no fighting value. Stukas and battle planes inflicted heavy losses on the beaten British and American detachments in disorderly retreat."

Although the German High Command claimed that 1,100 prisoners had been taken and 70 tanks destroyed, it did not make so expansive a claim as the news agency, and only said that mopping-up operations were proceeding in the Tebourba area.

Although no recent dispatches from Allied headquarters had been received, a five-day-old dispatch from William B. King, Associated Press reporter at the Tebourba front, made it clear the Allies had out-run their fighting plane umbrella and were in difficulty.

The dispatch, dated Dec. 1, said a large body of British troops was cut off east of Tebourba by a German counterattack on the flank, but a subsequent dispatch dated Dec. 2 said the troops escaped the encirclement by a night march and the timely arrival of important American armored reinforcements.

The Morocco Radio said Bone was raided by Italian and German bomber formations in another of their assaults on that Allied reinforcement port.

Antiaircraft batteries and fighters offered vigorous resistance, the broadcast said, and shot down four of the raiders.

Battle for Buna:

Americans Cut Wedge In Japanese Beachhead

Allied forces, cutting further into segments the long and narrow Japanese beachhead on Northeast New Guinea, drove to the beach east of Buna Village Sunday, isolating an enemy pocket in the village area.

The latest wedge was said to have been hammered through to the coast by American soldiers supported by Australian artillery.

The operation was stated to have been a difficult one, the Americans being forced to penetrate swampy mangrove country in the face of heavy enemy fire.

Battlefront reports said fighting was progressing at Buna Village. The wedge was driven between the village and the mission, which is a mile to the east, at the eastern end of the Buna-Gona battleline.

"Pressure was maintained on the nemy in other sectors," an Allied headquarters communiqué said.

The Allies now have reached beach positions at four places—on each side of Buna and on each side of Gona.

At the point of the latest Allied penetration, the Japanese have a series of stockades along the beach and reports from war correspondents said the foe had but three choices, to fight to the end, to surrender, or an attempt to escape by sea.

Flying Fortresses raided Rabaul, Japanese base in New Britain.

Battle in Russia:

Nazi Lines Stiffen On Central Front

German resistance, stiffened by air-borne reinforcements, was growing on the central front west of Moscow but the Russians announced they had battered down 20 counterattacks west of German-held Rzhev in a three-day advance along the important Rzhev-Vyazma railroad line.

The Russian offensive gained ground both on the central front and southwest of Stalingrad, it was reported, although the Germans were bursting out of their snow-covered positions in desperate counterattacks. Northwest of the Volga stronghold the Red Army was reported tightening its hold on both banks of the Don River.

A communiqué said the Russians, after repulsing all counterattacks, were consolidating captured positions. In fighting which accompanied these German counterattacks, 1,800 Germans were reported killed in one sector and 300 in another.

The Germans, after nearly three weeks of the Russian offensive, still were clinging to their foothold in the northern factory suburbs of Stalingrad and apparently were maintaining some lines of communication, but they have been unable to improve their positions in the steppes between the Don and the Volga.

Much Nazi Equipment Reported Captured

In addition to the 1,000 Germans killed in the three-day battle along the Rzhev-Vyazma railroad, 21 German tanks, an armored car, 30 guns, 15 mortars, 150 machine guns, 70 trucks, and 4 supply dumps were destroyed, the communiqué reported.

German resistance was most pronounced on the central front in the regions of Velikie Luki and Rzhev.

In the Velikie Luki area, where the Russians are within 90 miles of the old Latvian border, the Red Army pushed through heavy snow and biting winds to "liberate several populated points" and captured large quantities of German equipment it was reported.

The scope of the German effort to reinforce the lines in Russia was indicated by the Russian announcement that of 192 German planes shot down during the past week, 108 were transport planes. The Russians reported the loss of 102 planes in the same period.

Action within Stalingrad apparently was limited to artillery exchanges and reconnaissance activities.

Heavy fighting was reported from sectors northwest and southwest of the city, however. Both westbound railroad lines from Stalingrad have been cut west of the city and the Russians were reported to have reached a point 100 miles west of the still besieged fortress. The Germans were said to be still holding a corridor between the Volga and the Don, although one report from Bern stated that the gap had been closed and the Germans before Stalingrad were being fed by air.

The Russian advance has placed two important railway points under threat of recapture: Kotelnikovski, about 90 miles southwest of Stalingrad on the Stalingrad-Norovossisk line, and Morozovskaya, about 100 miles west of Stalingrad on the line to Likhaya.

Marines Eliminate 5 Japanese Bases

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 7

A band of the Marine Corps' tough, jungle-hardened raider troops wiped out five Japanese bases and 400 men on Guadalcanal Island and lost only 17 of their own number in doing the job, the Navy announced.

Their exploit covered a number of weeks during which, naval officers reported, they existed in the mountainous jungles of Guadalcanal as a self-sufficient force capable of lying in wait for the enemy and falling upon his camps with complete surprise.

After Pearl Harbor 12 Years Was Enough

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP)—One American Marine who took part in the recent fighting at Guadalcanal was a 13-year-old Eau Claire, Wis., youth who had concealed his actual age in enlisting, a Chicago mother said.

Mrs. Margaret Holle, said her son, George William Holle, Jr., enlisted in Milwaukee on Oct. 28, 1941, six weeks after his 12th birthday but recently was returned from Guadalcanal to a West Coast base when officers learned his true age. Recruiting officers said George had had witnesses that he was 17 when he enlisted.

Mrs. Holle said George, before his enlistment, had resided with his foster mother, Mrs. Anna Holle, his late father's second wife, on a farm near Eau Claire. His true age was discovered, she said, when Marine officials in the Guadalcanal area made an investigation to establish his identity as heir to an estate left by his father.

When Pearl Harbor was attacked, she said, he sent her an urgent telegram pleading that she not disclose his age.

"I'll never know why I granted his request," she said. "But I kept silent."

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Hitler's Lines Spread Thin By Drain Upon Manpower

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler and other Nazi leaders are busy telling the German people that the Axis has more than enough men to hold the "Fortress of Europe" against any combination of Allied attacks.

But a careful check of Axis manpower reserves makes it apparent that Hitler's forces are spread too thin for comfort.

As to the total effective strength of the Axis armies, we have the estimate of Josef Stalin contained in his speech of Nov. 6. As to the potential strength, we have several estimates from United States officials.

According to the Russian Premier, the Red Army is facing 242 Axis divisions of which 179 are German, while the remainder consist of Rumanians 23, Finns 14, Italians 10, Hungarians 14, Spanish, 1, and one mixed division, presumably recruited from Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, and Belgian Nazis. In addition to these contingents there are, as Mr. Stalin said, another 73 German divisions performing garrison service in the occupied countries, and four German and eleven Italian divisions fighting in Libya.

It follows from these figures that Premier Stalin credits the Axis with a first-line contingent of altogether 256 German divisions and 74 divisions from associated countries. This estimate is not generally accepted. Some observers believe the German forces do not exceed 180 first-line divisions, while others credit Hitler with as many as 300 regular and 30 Panzer divisions. If we accept Mr. Stalin's estimate as the correct one, there are about 3,800,000 fully trained Germans under arms.

8,000,000 Believed Available

How many more are available? The extreme limit of Germany's military manpower potential lies near to 12,000,000 men. Of these 3,800,000 already are at the front or garrisoned in occupied countries, while between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 must be considered total casualties; they were either killed or suffered injuries barring them permanently from military service. The German manpower reserve would, therefore, amount to slightly over 4,000,000 men. This figure tallies with the estimate by the Intelligence Section of the United States War Department, according to which a maximum of 8,000,000 Germans is either under arms or ultimately available for military service.

It must be emphasized that the corresponding figures for the whole European Axis are higher.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson put, for instance, the total Axis strength in Europe at 500 divisions. But the greater part of those "auxiliary troops" need not enter into our calculation. They cannot be sent abroad, for reasons of internal policy, and, besides, their military value is in no way proportionate to their number.

The only and definitely last way for the Germans to raise their reserves above the four-million mark is the recruiting of so-called Volksdeutschen, members of the German minorities in the occupied and Axis countries. Nazi Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is reported busy preparing legislation which would allow him to extract some 500,000 to 600,000 men from the 5,500,000 Germans living outside the Third Reich.

This then is the picture of German manpower:

First-line troops	3,800,000
Reserves inside the Reich	4,000,000
Reserves outside the Reich	600,000
Total	8,400,000

To assess all these figures correctly it is necessary to remember:

First, the rapidly increasing rate of Axis losses. During the month of November, Axis casualties and prisoners in Africa amounted to about 300,000 men, not including the German divisions trapped between Stalingrad and the Don. If the Russian maneuver succeeds, and if German and Italian troops in Libya and Tunisia can be encircled, the Axis will have lost some 700,000 men, or almost a tenth of its effectives, within a few weeks.

Stalin Estimate Supported

The second feature to bear in mind is that the effective strength of an army can under no circumstances equal its potential strength. One cannot say that a potential reserve of 4,500,000 men, as in the case of Germany, can be transformed into additional 260 or 300 first-line divisions. For even if there are enough supplies to equip all those millions, there are neither enough officers nor noncommissioned officers to form the corresponding 1,500 to 2,000 regiments. The bulk of the reserves cannot be used to increase the army, but only to fill gaps caused by previous losses.

The 256 German divisions, as quoted by Mr. Stalin, are therefore likely to represent, or to come very close to, the maximum strength which Hitler's generals are able to deploy at any given moment.

How are these divisions distributed, apart from roughly 3,000,000 Germans fighting in Russia?

By the beginning of November the Germans were reported to have 10 divisions in Norway and Denmark, 26 divisions in the Netherlands, Belgium and Occupied France, 4 divisions in Italy, 1 in Greece, 1 or 2 in Yugoslavia, and some 40 divisions in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Since then one, or more probably two, divisions have been shipped to North Africa. The occupation of Vichy France is estimated to have required 20 divisions. It is impossible to state with certainty where these 21 or 22 divisions came. The occupation of all France probably was carried out partly by contingents that had been stationed in northern France and in the Reich. The Tunisian corps might have been dispatched from German forces garrisoned in Italy. There also have been reports that several divisions had been taken away from the Russian front.

Assuming that 10 divisions from the Reich are stationed in France, Hitler's mobile reserve of first-line troops has shrunk to, at the most, 25 divisions. For neither the garrisons in Northwestern Europe nor those in the Balkans can be considered mobile reserves. They cannot be shifted without exposing some vital part of the invasion front. Yet 25 divisions, or roughly 400,000 men, are an extremely small reserve, particularly so if we consider that the Allied invasion of Africa has rendered the vulnerable coasts of Italy, the Yugoslav-Albanian coast, and Greece.

Nothing short of a gigantic air fleet could make up for Hitler's shortage of manpower. Actually, however, the Luftwaffe is declining rather than increasing. Reliable estimates put the German air fleet at some 5,000 first-line planes and some 25,000 training and transport machines. German plane construction is believed to be less than 3,000 a month which is hardly one third of the combined Anglo-American-Russian output. Hitler's first-line planes are supposed to be distributed as follows: In Russia, prior to the North African battle, 1,700; in Norway 300; in France, Belgium, and Holland 1,000; in Italy, Sicily, Greece, and Crete 800; in the Balkans 200; with the Afrika Korps 500; in Germany 500.

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They Will Darken the African Sky

Associated Press

Air and Land Chiefs Confer

When they get there plans arranged the Axis in North Africa will feel the weight of their planning. They are Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz at left, Commander-in-Chief of the American Air Forces in the European War Theater, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at right, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in French North Africa. General Spaatz is in Africa to confer with General Eisenhower on a mass attack on the Axis air fleet.

German Terrorism Spreads Over France; Darlan Sends Greetings to Eisenhower

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since German occupation of Vichy-France, a new wave of Nazi terror is sweeping over the conquered nation. Numerous French personalities, political and military leaders of the Third Republic and "suspicious" Vichy officials as well, have been arrested by the Gestapo. Some of them have already been sent to Germany.

Reports from France indicate that the number of arrests by German authorities, aided by Pierre Laval's police forces, are increasing every day.

The prisoners are classified as "communists," "Gaullists," and "terrorists," and sent to concentration camps in France or elsewhere.

Today every anticollaborationist Frenchman is under threat of internment and eventual deportation to Germany or Eastern Europe. German and French police, moreover, already have begun rounding-up groups of Frenchmen, and aliens living in France, who will be subjected to specially severe treatment.

Wholesale arrests of Frenchmen in the previously unoccupied zone began immediately after the German divisions had crossed the demarcation line. They were carried out without any regard to the wishes of the Pétain government. Marshal Pétain in one of the last meetings of the Vichy Cabinet over which he presided is reported to have declared: "I can no longer take responsibility even for the personal safety of the Cabinet members."

Close Censorship Kept

The veil of censorship which the Nazis have extended over France grows thicker every day. Telephone and telegraphic communications with Spain and Switzerland have been entirely interrupted. It is therefore impossible to verify all reports on arrests of leading Frenchmen. Yet it is known that when the German troops arrived in French garrison towns several French commanding officers were arrested, among them Gen. Lattré de Tassigny, who, it is said, tried to resist. Admiral Jean de la Borde, who ordered the scuttling of the French fleet at Toulon, is also said to be prisoner of the Germans, although one report said he had since been released. Gen. Honoré Doyen, former head of the French delegation at the Armistice Commission, has also been interned.

The Nazis have taken over the former leaders of the Third Republic who courageously defended themselves and the democratic cause at the Riom trial. Léon Blum, Edouard Daladier, and Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, former Commander in Chief of the French Army, are reported to be still in France, but under German guard.

Several other French Left-Wing politicians as Edouard Herriot, President of the French Chamber of Deputies; Léon Jouhaux, General-Secretary of the French Trade Union Congress; François de Tessan, former Undersecretary of State in the Foreign Office; René Massigli, former French Ambassador in Ankara and champion of the League of Nations in France, have been arrested and placed under police supervision.

A recent report also indicates that Albert Lebrun, last President of the French Republic, has been put under arrest in his home at Mercy-le-Haut.

It is, however, significant that it is not the French Left-Wing leaders who are threatened by immediate reprisals on part of the Nazis. Paul Reynaud and Georges Mandel, both Right-Wing deputies, have been the first to be taken into custody by the Germans. According to several dispatches from neutral sources they have already been sent to Germany.

It was M. Reynaud and M. Mandel who, more clear-sighted than other republican leaders, resisted the German undermining of French morale and partly destroyed the German "fifth column" in France.

These men will now, it is reported, be judged by a "German People's court." Gen. Maxime Weygand, who refused to defend North Africa against the Allies, has also been sent to Germany as a hostage.

Not only is the Gestapo anxious to put its hand no former French leaders, it also endeavors to liquidate all resistance in France. It is obvious that the Gestapo had already their lists of suspects prepared when the Germans entered Vichy-France. They knew that several Vichy officials paid only lip-service to the cause of Franco-German collaboration, but were actually opposing it.

The arrest of Jean Borotra, popular French tennis star and chief of the Vichy Sport-Secretariat, is reported, as well as that of Vice-Admiral Paul Auphan, Navy Minister in the Pétain Government, who is said to have signed the order for the scuttling of the French fleet in case of German occupation of Toulon.

Wide Police Activity

The Nazis are aided by the Vichy police in interning the less powerful elements in the French movement of resistance. German and Vichy police have carried out large-scale "mopping-up" operations, especially in French urban centers, where hundreds of alleged Communists and Gaullists," designated by the Gestapo, have been arrested and sent to internment camps.

The "underground organizations" in France, however, will not be the only groups of Frenchmen persecuted by Gestapo and their French henchmen. A Fighting French source points out that German authorities possess complete lists of all French war prisoners escaped from German prison camps. There have been tens of thousands of war prisoners who succeeded in reaching the unoccupied zone. These men will now be arrested and returned to their prison camps.

Many Frenchmen from Alsace and Lorraine, which have been annexed by Germany, had succeeded in leaving clandestinely their homes and had refused to return despite German threats. Among them are many young men who fled conscription into the German army. The Nazis consider these Alsatians as German traitors and they will deal particularly harshly with them.

Many Jews in Peril

Yet the group in France which is threatened not only by arrest and deportation but by outright extermination are the Jewish population living on French soil. There are still 235,000 Jews in France, concentrated mostly in the formerly unoccupied zone. Of these, 150,000 to 160,000 are French nationals, the other refugees from Eastern and Central Europe.

Maisky Visits Eden; Is It About Darlan?

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 7

Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky has seen Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden several times in the past week, giving rise to speculation that Soviet Russia is requesting clarification of Admiral Darlan's position in French North Africa.

The Foreign Office and the Soviet Embassy declined comment, but The Times, the Herald, and the Daily Mail all stated today that a definite protest had been lodged by Mr. Maisky on Admiral Darlan's assumption of power.

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—A cordial exchange of messages between Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and French Admiral Jean Darlan with mutual good wishes for victory and the ressurrection of France was reported yesterday by the Morocco radio amid an increasingly acute three-way struggle for support of the French masses.

Admiral Darlan in North Africa, Gen. Charles de Gaule, in London, and the Laval-Doriot-Déat clique in Vichy and Paris are pulling in their own separate ways for the backing of French popular opinion.

The Morocco radio said Admiral Darlan sent this brief message to General Eisenhower:

"On the first anniversary of America's entry into the war I convey to you, General, the best wishes of French Africa for the Allied cause. The population and the African armies have joined enthusiastically in the struggle for the same cause.

"We hope with all our hearts that the hour of liberation which will bring with it the ressurrection of France will come as soon as possible."

Reply by Eisenhower

To these sentiments, the radio said, General Eisenhower replied: "It was with the greatest pleasure that I received your letter conveying the best wishes of French Africa for the Allied cause on the day of America's entry into the war. The fact that French troops are fighting at our side against a common enemy on the first anniversary of America's entry into the war is for the American people just as for myself a source of inspiration and pleasure.

"I reciprocate your wishes for the victory that will certainly bring to restored France happiness and prosperity."

The Vichy Radio broadcast an announcement yesterday that Admiral Jean de la Borde who gave the order for the scuttling of the French fleet at Toulon had been released by the Germans on the request of the Vichy government.

There was no explanation, but observers guessed that the temper of the French people as a result of the scuttling necessitated some gesture of appeasement by Pierre Laval, who is reported negotiating behind a German-imposed communications barrier for the formation of a new out-and-out Nazi regime in Paris.

The German-controlled Paris Radio on Dec. 5 broadcast the report that Admiral Darlan would shortly visit London to report to the Churchill Government on plans to aid the Allies.

Statement by De Gaulle

General de Gaulle on Dec. 5 broadcast a statement over the Brazzaville radio in the Belgian Congo which the Fighting French said they doubted would have been permitted by the British Broadcasting corporation. The BBC canceled a De Gaulle broadcast Nov. 25 on the ground that it would not be helpful at a time of "extremely tense and serious operations" in Tunisia.

In the broadcast, General de Gaulle asserted that "to respond to the national will we are here now ready so to act that all organized French forces, wherever they may be, shall be linked up in order to strike the enemy."

Although this statement had the appearance of reaching out a hand to Admiral Darlan, particularly as the Admiral is reported to have asked Washington to intervene in bringing about an understanding with the Fighting French leader, a de Gaulle aide here explained that the policy did not apply to "a single man like Darlan, whom the people in France regard as a symbol of defeatism and treachery."

General de Gaulle's own broadcast went on to explain that the French nation would not permit a handful of men who symbolized capitulation, collaboration and usurpation to "save themselves by creating conditions from which would spring civil war."

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Nimitz: Push Into Enemy Waters Looms

PEAR HARBOR, T. H., Dec. 7 (AP)—From the chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, there came this warning to Japan today:

"The outlook for our advance into enemy waters is very favorable."

Referring to the anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz pointed to the rising tide of American strength and the corresponding ebbing of Japanese power, and said:

"We haveused what we have to the best advantage and even though we have taken considerable loss, we have made the enemy suffer much heavier losses."

Admiral Nimitz said the overall strength of the Japanese fleet and shipping emphatically had been weakened; that the air force was taking a toll of Japanese planes in an approximate five-to-one ratio; that the enemy's carrier strength was becoming depleted; that American submarines were sinking merchant shipping "and an occasional man-of-war."

Complete Smash Essential

"The war will last until we have completely smashed their power in the Pacific."

"When I came to the Hawaiian Islands as commander in chief, after Dec. 7," he recalled, "I thought I detected plenty of signs of uneasiness, a lack of confidence, and as time went on heard the questions, not only here but throughout the nation: where is the Navy? What is the Navy doing?

"These questions have been answered and that is what I meant by a restoration of confidence. . . .

"The raids on the Marshalls, Wake and Marcus gave us the confidence that comes with action. Those actions were followed by the Coral Sea, where we headed off an invasion of New Guinea, with Port Morseby as the focal point. Then the Battle of Midway, I regard as very important. Finally, the various actions taking place in the Solomons came as actions of increasing importance.

Subs Doing Excellent Job

"From the very beginning, our submarines began taking a toll of merchant shipping, and an occasional man-of-war, and as our submarines increased in numbers, the rate of enemy sinkings increased accordingly.

"As we moved nearer to his shore installations, our meetings were more frequent, almost a daily occurrence.

"ur submarines have given an excellent account of themselves."

"From now on we can expect more and more surface actions, because the enemy's carrier strength is becoming depleted.

"We hope not to be in the position where we will have no carriers; we have carriers coming out of the yards and expect to build up our carrier force to be a tremendous scourge and threat to Japan in the Western Pacific."

Admiral Nimitz declared "We sincerely hope to have a large increase in submarines. We have been carrying on a very effective submarine war against the Japanese, who have to rely on shipping, not only for war operations, but in the routine of living; of getting supplies into Japan for subsistence."

Speaking of the operations in the Solomons, Admiral Nimitz said American forces are making a constant effort to exten dtheir lines on Guadalcanal and push the Japanese Army farther from Henderson Field so that operations on the field cannot be interrupted by artillery fire on surprise raids.

Problem of Supply

"There is a constant problem of supply, which is a battle in itself," he said

"Some day when the story of the war is fully written, the tug captains, the crews of the barges and supply ships and many auxiliary craft will come in for their share in the glory.

"The service of supply to the forces at Guadalcanal is a never-ending one and the officers and men engaged in this task are deserving of the highest praise.

"Whenever things appear to be quiet you can rest assured that the supply battle goes on and it is almost as important as the contact between fighting forces themselves."

Admiral Nimitz also looked northward to the Aleutians: "The Japs will be driven out of the Aleutians, emphatically, yes. As to the time, I will make no comment. I don't want to disclose anything that we have in mind. But they will be driven out before they can do any harm."

Details of Attack By Navy Awaited

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 7

Details of fresh damage inflicted on Japanese sea forces were awaited here after the Navy announced that American aircraft from Guadalcanal Island had attacked enemy surface units in the central Solomons.

The assault was carried out Dec. 3 by dive bombers and torpedo planes. A Navy communiqué, which fixed the locale of the action as 150 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, probably between New Georgia and Santa Isabel Islands, said that results were not known pending further reports from the Solomons.

What About Travel During Wartime Holidays?

The answer to that is a matter of simple arithmetic...addition and subtraction.

War industry has added greatly to essential business travel.

Gasoline rationing has shifted much of the normal highway load to the railroads.

The armed forces here at home have vastly increased in the past year. Many more men will be traveling on leave. Many more families will be journeying to camps to be near their men.

We may also expect an increase in military movements... subtracting further from the number of Pullmans, coaches and passenger locomotives available for regular service.

What all this will mean in terms of crowded trains may prove something far beyond the experience of American travelers. We therefore advise *putting off any trip you have to make until after this peak period is past.*

However, if you *must* go, try to leave as long before the holidays as you can and return as long afterward as possible. Carry minimum luggage and allow maximum leeway for train connections.

We'll do our best to provide the necessary accommodations. And we know we can count on you to make the best of this wartime situation.

We're hard at work to speed on their way the men and munitions and raw materials of war. And that's *one* job *all* Americans want to see put *first*... holidays and *every* day... till Victory is won.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

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Biddle Reviews Department's Record

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Attorney General Francis Biddle reported to the nation today that the Government's measures combating spies and saboteurs, alien enemies and foreign agents, were overwhelmingly successful during the past year and gave assurance that this protection would be equally rigorous in the future.

Surveying the 12-month record of the administration of wartime laws, the Attorney General discloses that the Department of justice has:

1. Moved against hundreds of foreign and native-born enemies seeking by violence or otherwise to cripple the American war program.

2. Secured conviction in the courts of at least eight persons charged with the highest crime in the land—treason.

3. Sent to prison for terms aggregating 530 years, 49 spies who were in the pay of Germany and Japan.

4. Prevented the commission of any major act of sabotage which could at all be traced to foreign inspiration.

5. Brought under rigid control more than 2,000 foreign agents, many of them openly engaged in propagandizing American public opinion.

6. Indicted 27 war contractors for defrauding the Government.

7. Made it possible for "a great number of trade secrets and technical processes, many of which were known to our enemies but were not available to our own industrialists," to be thrown open to American arsenals and manufacturers through the breaking up of "international cartels and illegal patent pools."

Vital Task Given to F. B. I.

This war has yielded its complement of spies but fortunately so far not of saboteurs, Mr. Biddle emphasized.

As early as 1939 the Federal Bureau of Investigation began actively to scrutinize the records and activities of certain characters whose foreign connections drew its suspicion. In June of that year the President designated the FBI to co-ordinate the activities of all Federal intelligence agencies with respect to counterespionage. In consequence, the files of these suspected persons grew; their missions, their contacts, their methods of operation gradually unfolded.

Even before Pearl Harbor, while our participation in the war was limited to lend-lease shipments, the traps were sprung on some of them. Frederick Joubert Duquesne and his 32 co-agents of Nazi Germany, who innocently entrusted the operation of their "secret" radio station to an FBI man, were arrested in June, 1941.

Exclusive of the eight Nazi saboteurs who came under military rather than civil jurisdiction, the Department has obtained the conviction of 49 persons accused of espionage during the first year of war.

The absence of sabotage as a serious menace thus far in the war may, in large measure, probably be credited to the preventive work of the Department of Justice, the Attorney General said. By prompt apprehension and punishment of potential saboteurs, by the alertness of the FBI and local law enforcement agencies, and by the adoption of plant protection programs, conditions conducive to sabotage have been held to a minimum. While there have been 80 convictions under the sabotage statutes during the year, the majority of charges involved nothing more serious than malicious mischief or acts growing either out of personal spite or the desire for publicity.

Crimes against the morale and loyalty of a nation at war—psychological sabotage—are less apparent than more violent offenses, and frequently are more difficult to detect and punish. The Department of Justice virtually has put an end to organized sedition in the United States, but it was obliged to move carefully in the process.

The line dividing the rightful exercise of free speech and the utterance of sedition is seldom clear. A too zealous approach, the Attorney General held, might easily be more damaging to the ultimate cause of democracy than the sedition it was attempting to curb.

Registration of Agents

Since the Foreign Agents Registration Act became effective on June 29, the Department has received approximately 330 complete registration statements covering the activities of more than 2,000 foreign agents. About one third of these represent friendly nations with whom we have lend-lease arrangements.

Prosecutions under the Foreign Agents Registration Act and related statutes have resulted in 44 persons being convicted and sentenced to prison terms totaling 105 years. Prominent among these have been George Sylvester Viereck, Laura Ingalls, Ralph Townsend, Waller Grey Matheson, and others, who were paid propagandists of Germany or Japan.

During the year of war the total number of alien enemies apprehended has risen to 12,071. Of this number, 3,567 were released by United States attorneys after preliminary examination.

In view of the exceptional behavior of Italian aliens—less than one half of 1 per cent of whom have had to be interned—the Attorney General on Oct. 12 ordered their removal from the category of alien enemies. This action is known to have produced strong political repercussions in Italy and throughout occupied Europe.

Denaturalization Drive

Another approach to the problem of dangerous alien enemies has been made through the denaturalization of those whose American citizenship was gained by fraud. Investigation has shown that hundreds of members of the German-American Bund and similar subversive organizations, when they became naturalized, took their oaths of citizenship with mental reservations; their behavior has shown their Americanism to be diluted by loyalty to the countries of their origin.

"War profiteers are as much a threat to internal security on the economic front as spies and saboteurs are on the military," Mr. Biddle reported.

Some aspects of the work of the Antitrust Division also tie in closely with the war program. It has compiled an exhaustive file on the ramifications of international corporate structures. It recently uncovered the fact, for example, that some $15,000,000 in royalties on contracts for a certain type of antiaircraft gun were finding their way through devious corporate channels in neutral countries to German patent holders.

Patriotic appeals for increased production have been met by a more substantial response in the Federal prison system than in many parts of "free" society, Mr. Biddle reported. Prison shops, foundries, looms, and farms have turned out more than $13,000,000 worth of goods for the war program during the first year of war—an increase of approximately 100 per cent over the last year of peace.

Chicago Region Wins Top 'Scrap' Honors

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Highest honors in the three-week scrap drive led by newspapers were awarded by the WPB Dec. 3 to the Chicago region embracing Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin.

John Nuveen, Jr., regional conservation manager for the War Production Board, said the region contributed the most scrap metal in proportion to its population. Its figure was 113.7 pounds a person compared with the next highest of 86.1 pounds in the region consisting of Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

The three-week heap of 966,820 tons for the region was 19.9 per cent of the national total of 4,852,517 tons. Illinois ranked fifth in the State lists with 122.4 pounds a person. Indiana's rate was 124.6 pounds a person.

Missionary Posts

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 7 (AP)—Eighteen missionaries were commissioned yesterday at services held in conjunction with the annual meeting here of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church.

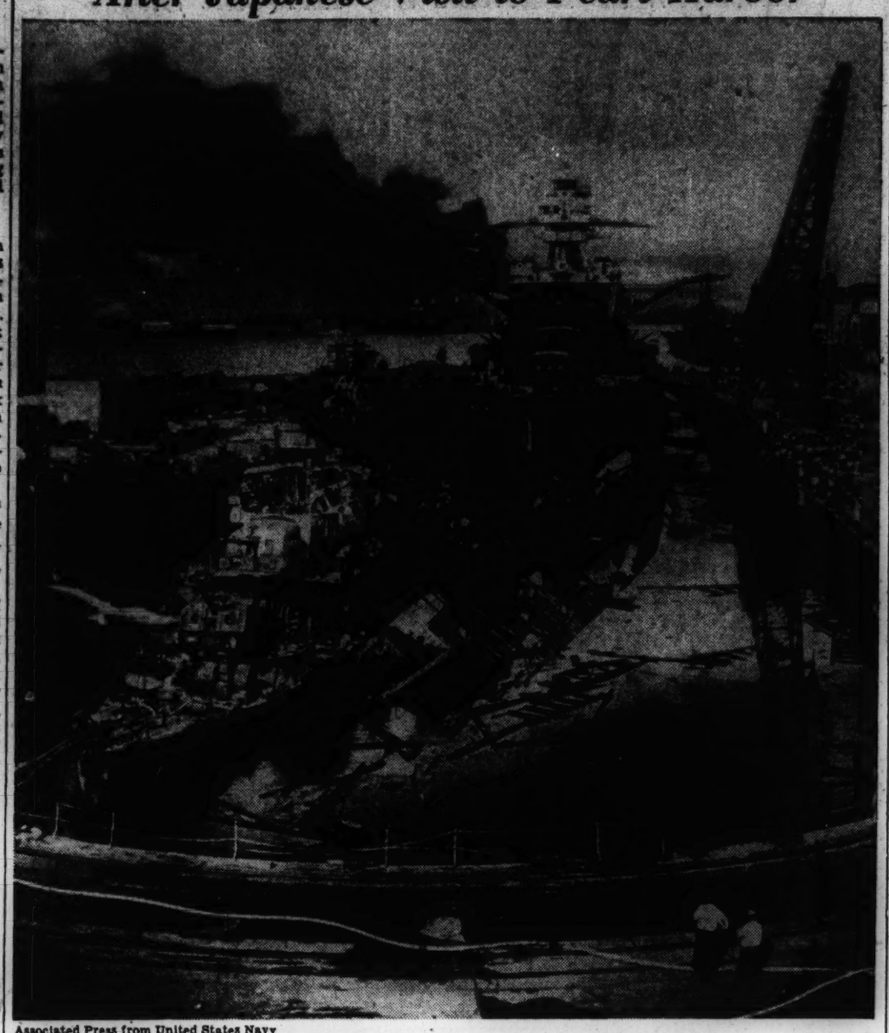
Among those presented by the Women's Division of Christian Service and commissioned in the Department of Work for duty in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic was Mary Lodel Bope of Washington.

Presented by the Division of Foreign Missions were Dr. and Mrs. Linwood Blackburn of Fayetteville, N. C., for service in Africa.

Miss Amy Ogden Welcher of Hartford, Conn., is the new president of the United Council of Church Women.

She was elected at opening sessions of the council's biennial meeting. Other officers, all named to two-year terms, include: Mrs. Abram LeGrand, Beaver Dam, Wis., and Mrs. Christine Smith, Detroit, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Andrew Dale, Columbia, Tenn.; Mrs. E. L. Eggers, Hammond, Ind., and Mrs. Emory Ross, New York, Vice-Presidents-at-Large; and Miss Henrietta Gibson, Albany, N. Y., Treasurer.

After Japanese Visit to Pearl Harbor



Associated Press from United States Navy

Two Destroyers Battered in Drydock

In the foreground of a Pearl Harbor drydock is the wreckage of the United States destroyers Downes (left) and Cassin. In the rear, relatively undamaged in the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941, is the battleship Pennsylvania, 35,000-ton flagship of the Pacific fleet.

Soldiers Quell Japanese Riot In U. S. Center

MANZANAR, Calif., Dec. 7 (AP)—One Japanese was killed and nine wounded last night when soldiers, rushed by a mob of rioting Nipponese at the Manzanar Relocation Center, fired on the crowd, the Project Director, Ralph P. Merritt, said today.

The flare-up came shortly after Mr. Merritt asked military police to place the camp, housing approximately 10,000 Japanese under martial law.

Mr. Merritt attributed the trouble to "a celebration of Pearl Harbor by the pro-Axis group among the Japanese." Mr. Merritt gave this picture:

One other Japanese was badly beaten and another jailed in earlier phases of the disorder which mounted in violence until the frenzied mob rushed a cordon of military police with stones and clubs.

Troops had entered the camp in response to Mr. Merritt's earlier demands that the military take over policing of the camp where police duties are usually entrusted to a staff of Japanese and Caucasian peace officers.

The soldiers with fixed bayonets and mounted machine guns were successful in quelling the early stages of the rioting, but later as the crowd gathered into a mob, they were forced to resort to firing a barrage of tear gas.

The gas dispersed the mob, but the rioters reassembled soon after the choking fumes drifted off into the night air.

The shooting occurred as angered members of the crowd began hurling stones and rushing the line of soldiers.

State Guardsmen from near by Independence also were called out to supplement four companies of military police, Merritt said.

Mr. Merritt issued this statement:

"This started out to be a celebration of the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, sponsored by pro-Axis Japanese. Loyal Japanese-Americans tried to stop it but failed.

"The rioting brought a crisis that made necessary the calling out of military police and the placing of Manzanar under martial law as a protection for the people of Manzanar and Inyo County.

"Whenever, in the opinion of military police, complete order has been restored and the F. B. I. and other Government agencies have completely cleaned up the agitators and leaders, the camp will be returned to its normal administration.

"I want to congratulate the Japanese on the center's police force which tried to cope with the situation, the staff of Caucasian police for what they have done, and the loyal Japanese in the camp."

Protestants Unite in Support Of 'Co-operative Christianity'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Seven large Protestant church groups are meeting here to foster "co-operative Christianity"—a term they have originated for taking counsel together in matters pertaining to the postwar world, as well as the social problems of the moment that have arisen as a result of the war.

One of the objectives of the meeting is to consider a plan for establishing a North American Council of the Churches of Christ, which, if adopted, will be a historic step toward a greater solidarity among the Protestant forces of the United States and Canada.

The groups holding sessions in Cleveland all this week never have met jointly before; it is the exigencies of the war that has brought them together, the desire to act together in helping to work for a better world when the war is won. One of the largest organizations is the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which has delegates representing 24 co-operating denominations.

Another is the United Council of Church Women, which came into being last year in a merger of three separate organizations, representing 10,000,000 protestant women in the United States.

Wide Representation

Other groups are the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, the International Council of Religious Education, the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, the United Stewardship Council, and the Home Missions Council of North America. All of these groups have their own separate business meetings, then come together for general, united sessions.

Sitting in with the delegates are educators, editors of many church publications, and Government officials.

Much of the attention so far has been devoted to immediate social problems, with the broader, postwar questions slated for discussion when the main sessions begin the middle of the week. Such things as wartime juvenile delinquency, living conditions in industrial centers, relocation of the Japanese in this country, and racial discrimination are some of the matters that were discussed over the week end by members of the United Council of Church Women, the first of the seven groups to meet.

The point was made by Miss Esther Strong, consultant in the community organization section of the Office of Defense Health and welfare services, that all those things were very much the business of church leaders.

Industrial Migrants

Miss Strong urged, for example, that church representatives could do considerable toward working out the problem of "the trailer people"—the industrial migrants who have no place to live but in trailers—by calling on them and encouraging them to take part in church activities, and otherwise helping them to participate in wholesale community life.

In this same connection, Mrs. Mabel Garret Wagner, a field worker in defense communities for the Women's Division of Christian Education of the Methodist Church, told how one industrial community met such a problem through its churches.

An interdenominational committee of women and ministers was formed, being divided into teams of two to call on the trailerite newcomers, who were looked upon with suspicion by most of the residents, the teams reported back, and it was decided that the community should give them a party. Play groups were formed for the children. A community center was established. This, said Mrs. Wagner, was an example of "co-operative Christianity," with the churches working together to correct a wartime community problem.

Program for Japanese

The churches also were urged to co-operate in lending a hand to the American-born Japanese who are now permitted to leave the relocation centers to which they were removed from the West Coast.

George E. Rundquist, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Relocation, said it was important that jobs were found for them, and that they were readjusted in community life. He warned that "Japan and Germany would like to make this a race war," and that we should strictly avoid racial prejudice.

Apropos of all this, Mrs. Jean Humphrey Harbison, Assistant Secretary of Young People's Work in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, declared that the way in which we are meeting such problems today will have a considerable effect in determining what the postwar world will be like. The churches, she added, must unite to emphasize international brotherhood.

Farm Women See Isolation Obsolete in Postwar Peace

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—Farm women—and their chief guest speaker, Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota—agreed on one important point in sessions of associated women which preceded the formal opening of the American Farm Bureau Federation Convention tomorrow. They want to see this country shoulder its full responsibility for establishing justice in the postwar world. So far as they are concerned, isolation is an obsolete word.

The farm women expressed themselves in a public-speaking contest on the subject of "The World We Want After the War." All four participants in the finals insisted that this country must not accept a selfish peace, but that, seeking divine guidance, it should begin at once to work for a postwar plan which will insure the four freedoms for all nations.

Governor Stassen's address, made at a Sunday vesper service, gave support to the views of the women speakers, whom he commended highly.

"After this war," he said, "we'll not be able to smugly wrap ourselves in the rich cloak of our resources, lift up our chins, and go our own way to live and act as such. Free men will find a way not only to win the war but to win the peace—an enduring people's peace."

One thousand farm women, as participants in this year's public-speaking contest, have been studying this nation's role in the postwar world, it was reported here. Despite the much heavier duties which have fallen upon them due to the labor shortage on the farms, these women, in 22 states, have found time to read on the subject and to discuss it with their husbands and neighbors and ministers. "The leaven of all this discussion cannot help but have its effect," said Mrs. Elizabeth MacDonald of New York, presiding.

Mrs. David J. Black of Argyle, N. Y., who won first place in the finals, declared that the peace will have to be planned not by the victorious nations alone, but by all the people.

"We who conquer will have to give and take," she said. "All nations must go to the peace table, and we women want a place there, too."

But she recognized the need for keeping a firm hand over nations which might again become peace breakers. She advocated "some sort of world-mommunity organization, with legislative, judicial, and police powers." Meanwhile, she called on women to start at once working for an orderly world "by practicing unity in our homes."

Another advocate of a federal union was Mrs. Clarence Otto Brandt of Hartley, Iowa, winner of the Midwest regional contest. She argued for a "fair international trade policy" with tariffs reduced. She urged establishment now of a Peace Department in the United States Government to work out a blueprint for peace.

The Southern regional winner, Mrs. Lucille Daughddril of Brookhaven, Miss., interviewed people from many walks of life to find out what her fellow citizens seek in the postwar world. She found all of them looking forward to a more perfect brotherhood, she said.

A symbolic candle-lighting service held Sunday afternoon launched this year's Farm Bureau convention with a religious note. After favorite old hymns had been sung, the Rev. C. H. Newham, Pastor of the Covenant Methodist Church, Evanston, Ill., lighted candles on an improvised altar, symbolizing the bringing of the light of religious faith to the convention. The members of the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation lighted their own candles from those held by the Minister and by Edward A. O'Neal, Farm Bureau President. These in turn were held out to light those of delegates, until the whole convention hall was aglow.

Today Mrs. Elsie E. Mies, President of Associated Women, "talked business" to her fellow members when she called upon them to assume equal responsibility with their husbands to make known to the nonagricultural groups in this country what agriculture needs in order to produce sufficient to meet all demands upon it.

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Queen Promises Dutch Commonwealth; British Voice Tributes to America

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—In a broadcast address marking the first anniversary of the outbreak of war in the Pacific, Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands extended to her colonial subjects yesterday the tacit promise of a greater voice in the affairs of the Kingdom after the war.

The Queen, speaking over the Free Netherlands station here, visualized the formation of a post-war "Commonwealth" in which The Netherlands, The Netherlands East Indies, Curacao and Surinam would be independent in internal affairs but united in "readiness to render mutual assistance."

Such a partnership, she said, would "give the Kingdom and its parts the strength to carry fully their responsibility, both internally and externally."

The new Commonwealth, the Queen declared, "will leave no room for discrimination according to race or nationality—only the ability of the individual citizens and the needs of the various groups of the population will determine the policy of the Government."

"I know that no political unity nor national cohesion can continue to exist which is not supported by the voluntary acceptance and the faith of the great majority of the citizenry," she said.

Queen Wilhelmina recalled that a Kingdom-wide conference to plan the future structure had been interrupted by the war. The precise form which the political reconstruction will take naturally cannot be determined until the end of the struggle, she declared.

Norse Put Future In Hands of Allies

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 7

King Haakon of Norway, broadcasting to the United States on the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor today, said:

"We have complete confidence in final victory because we know we have mighty allies. American victories in the Pacific Ocean and the audacious and well-planned operation in French North Africa aroused great joy in Norway and other fighting lands. . . . We hope that in the future the United States will stand together with us."

Australia Warned

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 7 (AP)—Price Minister John Curtin and Army Minister Francis Forde, broadcasting on the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of war with Japan, warned the Australian people that the road ahead would be long and hard despite recent Allied successes.

Mr. Forde declared that talk of the war ending by the middle of 1943 was largely the result of wishful thinking, and added:

"We might have to face at least another three years of war. Don't be blinded by successes."

He asserted, however, that Australia could look to the future with confidence and said that her armed forces were fast approaching their maximum strength.

Mr. Curtin said that while the second year of the war was opening with a gleam of hope that the turning point had been reached, there had been no developments which would justify the slightest relaxation of the war effort. Any slacking off now, he declared, would only mean the certain prolongation of the struggle.

Paying tribute to the part being played by the United States and the bravery displayed by American forces in their battles with the Japanese in the Solomons, he said Australia owed America a debt it could never repay.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 7—Underlying European tributes to the United States on the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor are two somewhat contradictory elements:

One is the renewed hope on the part of oppressed peoples of the Continent that the second year of American participation in the war will be for Europe a year of liberation.

The other is uncertainty as to whether Americans will be as united on the question of winning the peace and helping to reorganize Europe on a sound foundation as they have been in the fighting of the war.

Revelation of the heavy losses which the United States Navy sustained in the original treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor have had the effect of heightening appreciation here of American achievements during the first year's combat.

Wide Perspective Kept

A number of papers pay particular tribute to the nation and its leaders for the way in which they kept the whole conflict in perspective and refused to be panicked into a short-term attitude of immediate retaliation against Japan.

Thus The Times, of London, today states: "Prompt recognition, in itself involving an immense change in traditional outlook, that the supreme enemy was not the immediate assailant in Asia but the aggressive despotism in Europe, showed at once that America was drawing the sword over a conception of American ideals and American interests not bounded by frontiers of a single continent."

It was this broad view, The Times emphasizes, that made possible what it calls "the Confederacy of the United Nations . . . which is now recognized not merely as a strategic alliance, but as the chief formative influence upon the limitless future of the world."

Vast Change in Outlook

Like other English papers, The Times stresses the parallel importance of American naval victories in the Pacific and at Guadalcanal and the American expedition to North Africa.

The News Chronicle in a passage typical of British press reaction, says: "Today—the first anniversary of Japan's and America's entry into the war—sees the whole outlook transformed. Pearl Harbor has been avenged. Tobruk has been avenged, Sevastopol has been more than avenged. We have had Midway, the Solomons, El Alamein, North Africa, and Stalingrad. And these are only the beginning."

A major share of the credit for these successes is attributed to the United States, and especially to the primary role of American war production.

There is wide agreement that, thanks to the combination of United States resources, industry, and manpower with the British Fleet, Air Force, and Army the Allied prospects in 1943 are distinctly bright.

What About the Future?

In other well-informed circles as distinguished from the press and public, one finds the same optimistic sentiments as to America's effect on the course of the war, but there is an undertone of uncertainty as to the permanence of American participation in the reconstruction of Europe.

In this respect a reassuring sign is seen in the speech of Mr. Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State, over the week end, in which he emphasized that the association of free peoples of the United Nations when the war is won will continue to be essential to the future security of the United States.

But it is appreciated in well-informed quarters here that when Mr. Welles placed stress on the importance of Americans joining with other free peoples to "see to it that the necessary measures of international co-operation are undertaken so that this catastrophe will never happen again," he is not only expressing the ideas of the present Administration, but endeavoring to educate that portion of American opinion which still fails to grasp this essential fact.

In diplomatic quarters in London, and especially among the various refugee Governments established here, there is a growing conviction that, just as the United States' entry into the war will prove decisive in the defeat of the Axis, so on America's decision will ultimately rest the question whether the peace as well as the war will be won in Europe.

In British circles there is a growing tendency to feel that the best path for Britain and the United States to follow is the modest but practical one of continuing and extending present wartime cooperation over into the peace.

Thus great significance is attached to the plain hint of this contained in Prime Minister Churchill's radio address last week, when he gave the United States a formal pledge that, should Hitler be defeated first, Britain would then divert all its forces to helping the United States, China, and the Commonwealth achieve the victory over Japan.

Mr. Churchill implied plainly that while this was going on, Britain and the United States would go on fighting together in Europe to win the peace even while they continued to fight side by side in the Pacific to win the war.

Japan Times to Change Name to Nippon Times

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, Dec. 7 (AP)—Directors of the Japan Times Advertiser, English language newspaper, have decided to change the name to Nippon Times, effective Jan. 1.

U. S. Bombers Over France

Associated Press

Daylight Raid on Docks at Le Havre

One of the United States Army Air Force Boston Bombers—known in the United States as Douglas A-20 C's—attacking Le Havre docks in a daylight raid, flies over the Bassinde Maree as a stick of bombs from another plane explodes on and near the western end of the quay where there are "E" and "R" boat pens. During this attack, the bombers were accompanied by United States Army Air Force fighters. This is an official British picture.

Allied Push in Tunisia Awaits Decision in Air

Continued from Page 1

but did little, and therefore were still no menace to the Axis.

This line of propaganda taken since Nov. 8 has been given the lie by the incontrovertible proof of two things—that Americans are vigorously in action and that the British are still fighting for France's freedom as well as that of the other Allies.

In the region of Oran and Algiers the Mediterranean skies are throbbing with the engines of Allied warplanes, and Mediterranean waters are curling up at the bows of Allied ships. Axis submarines are impotent to stop traffic on the French military roads and railroads.

American, British, and French Army and Navy uniforms mingle in the city streets, thronged more densely than in peacetime by evacuees from the European continent, and train passengers catch frequent glimpses of troops under canvas.

The Tricolor flies everywhere, and there is little to suggest that the inhabitants of North Africa have lost their personal freedom action or thought.

Pearl Harbor, Ready Now, Marks One Year of War

Continued from Page 1

seem to warn newcomers that if light were left showing from the window, it would be shot out.

Civilians complain sometimes of being ordered indoors at 10 o'clock at night, or of the hazards of night driving with a meager slit of light throwing an inadequate beam only a few feet ahead of the car. Nevertheless, it has served to keep everyone on the alert during the year's freedom from attack.

There is practically no visible damage to testify to Dec. 7, 1941.

As Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today in press conference, "The Work of repairing Pearl Harbor is far ahead of early predictions. Some of the smaller ships have been rejoining the fleet and will give a good account of themselves."

On the other hand, residents are eagerly anxious to recall personal experiences of the initial attack. They print them in their own language newspapers as if it all happened yesterday. At the same time, they contribute heavily to the defense labor pool. For the most part, there is confidence in the skillful handling of a ticklish situation by the military.

This is Pearl Harbor—1942 version. No bands blare on the streets today, no speeches are needed. But in every home, with its significant shell fragment on the mantle, in the newly renovated bedroom or living room; in hotel lobbies where countless war correspondents and Government officials are en route to the mainland "down southward" the Pearl Harvor anniversary is in the air.

Today the island is prepared. Its fists are out.

800 College Women to Be Trained In Eight Leading Engineering Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Eight hundred college women will be trained in eight of the nation's leading engineering institutions—Cornell, Purdue, Iowa and Pennsylvania State Colleges, the Universities of Minnesota, Texas and Northwestern, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation to help meet an acute shortage of engineers. Announcement of the plan was made by C. Wilson Cole, supervisor of Engineering Personnel Bureau of Curtiss-Wright at the winter meeting of the Middle Atlantic section of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education held at Cooper Union here on Saturday.

The women, to be kown as "engineering cadets," must have taken elementary college mathematics and now be completing their sophomore, junior or senior year. They will receive a salary of $10 a week with tuition, room and board from the Corporation under contract with the institutions. The courses will consist of two semesters of five months each and will prepare them for specific positions in either the airplane or propeller divisions of the Corporation's plants.

Mr. Cole said recruiting for the special courses will start tomorrow and that interviewers will travel to 100 colleges throughout the nation. He said the women would not replace men, but would relieve some men for more technical duties.

"The short-term courses now offered to girls in colleges only supply us with assistants," he stressed. "We need girls to come in on the same level as graduate engineers and do the same work."

Normandie's Flag To Line's Director

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—The French flag which flew from the ill-fated former French liner Normandie has been presented by the Navy to the Line's resident director in New York.

The flag had been listed in a catalog of furnishings and equipment from the giant liner which will be put up for auction by the United Government Wednesday.

Henri Morin de Linclays, resident director and general manager of the French Line for the United States and Canada, said that after stories about the auction appeared in newspapers, "an officer of the Navy came to my office and spontaneously and most generously offered to me the French flag of the Normandie."

The Normandie, while being converted to a Navy ship, was swept by a disastrous fire last Feb. 9, but its lavish furnishings had been removed.

Finland Asks Further Aid To Feed Russians

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Finnish Government has asked the International Red Cross for further assistance in caring for Russian war prisoners but official Finnish circles declared published reports that 20,000 prisoners had passed on of hunger were incorrect. Among others which had used the figure was the Socialist Berner Tagwacht.

[Reuters, British news agency, reported in a dispatch under a Zurich, Switzerland, date yesterday that the International Red Cross had been informed of the starvation of 20,000 Russian captives in Finland.]

Washington offices of both the International Red Cross and the American Red Cross said they had not received such a report. The American Red Cross sent 8,000 food parcels to Finland last summer for prisoners.

Difficult conditions were encountered at the beginning of the Russian war because of the number of prisoners the Finns had to deal with, it was explained. Some prison fatalities resulted from exposure and wounds before their capture, but not one fatality could be attributed to lack of food after the Russians were made prisoners, the Finns insisted.

They added that prisoners received the same diet as the Finnish people insofar as calory content was concerned.

Initial difficulties now are being overcome, the Finns said, and the general situation has improved, but assistance is needed and welcomed whenever it may be forthcoming.

The Red Cross itself has sent 7,500 packages and 4,000 additional packages now are in Stockholm enroute to Finnish prison camps. The Berner Tagwacht said around 75 tons of food were necessary for 25,000 to 30,000 prisoners now in Finland.

40,00 Vacuum Cleaners Released for Public Sale

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The War Production Board has released 40,000 additional domestic vacuum cleaners for sale to the public.

WPB said approximately 145,000 domestic cleaners remained frozen as a reserve for the Army, Navy and other Government agencies.

Japan Celebrates Treachery In Week-End Radio Barrage

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Japan's propagandists noted the first anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor with a week-end radio barrage in which they laid blame for the war on the United States, spoke of exterminating America and Great Britain, and even discussed the occupation of such cities as New York, Washington, and London.

The Federal Communications Commission recorded one radiocast in which it was reported that Japanese commentators now claim America "fired the first shot" at Pearl Harbor.

This claim, the broadcast said, was based on the Japanese interpretation of the Roberts Report on Pearl Harbor, which describes the destruction of a Japanese submarine an hour before the attack.

Extermination Is Aim

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, addressed the Japanese people on the subject: "The resolve to exterminate and overwhelm America and Britain." This speech apparently was intended only for Japanese consumption, since it was not broadcast in English to the United States.

"Without the annihilation of America there will be no true greater East Asia sphere," the foreign minister said, according to the FCC's translation. "Therefore, the enemy's destruction must be carried out in a most decisive manner."

Tani said "the unreasonable demands of the United States" were the direct cause of the war, and added it broke out "entirely due to planned provocation against Japan by America and Britain."

"Laughable"

"The leaders of America are truly running their nation in a laughable manner," he continued. "Though they may be high in producing capacity, without the more essential qualities such as lofty war ideals American cannot win over us."

It was Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Vice-President of the East Asia Development Association, who spoke of Japanese forces entering Australian and American cities and London.

"Such thoughts as the entering of Melbourne or Sydney, entering into Seattle or San Francisco, into New York or Washington, even entering the port of London, have been expressed," the Admiral said. "Such acts may come to be.

"Work for Goal"

"This must wait until the proper time arrives. But now is the time to work for the attainment of our goal."

The FCC also picked up a speech of Kazuo Aoki, Japanese Minister for Greater East Asia, declaring Americans "have become reconciled to the ways of war" and American workers are "giving their utmost in order to bring about a victory." Aoki also insisted Japan had tried to maintain peace in the Pacific to the very end.

The German Radio also entered into the celebration, saying that after one year "so many successes are in evidence that there is every justification for still greater hopes for the future."

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Text of U. S. Navy Report Of Pearl Harbor Damage

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Navy today issued the following statement on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor a year ago:

On the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft temporarily disabled every battleship and most of the aircraft in the Hawaiian area. Other naval vessels, both combat and auxiliary, were put out of action, and certain shore facilities, especially at the Army air bases, Hickam and Wheeler fields, and the Naval air stations, Ford Island and Kaneohe Bay, were damaged. Most of these ships are now back with the fleet. The aircraft were all replaced within a few days, and interference with facilities was generally limited to a matter of hours.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, two surface ship task forces of the Pacific Fleet were carrying out assigned missions at sea, and two such task forces were at their main base following extensive operations at sea. Discounting small craft, 86 ships of the Pacific Fleet were moored at Pearl Harbor. Included in this force were eight battleships, seven cruisers, 28 destroyers and five submarines. No. U. S. aircraft carriers were present.

All Battleships Damaged

As result of the Japanese attack five battleships, the Arizona, Oklahoma, California, Nevada and West Virginia; three destroyers, the Shaw, Cassin and Downes; the minelayer Oglala; the target ship Utah, and a large floating drydock were either sunk or damaged so severely that they would serve no military purposes for some time. In addition, three battleships, the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee, three cruisers, the Helena, Honolulu and Raleigh, the seaplane tender Curtiss and the repair ship vestal were damaged.

Of the 19 naval vessels listed above as sunk or damaged, the 26-year old battleship Arizona will be the only one permanently and totally lost. Preparations for the righting the Oklahoma are now in process, although final decision as to the wisdom of accomplishing this work at this time has not been made. The main and auxilary machinery, approximately 50 per cent of the value, of the Cassin and Downes were saved. The other 15 vessels either have been or will be salvaged and repaired.

The eight vessels described in the second sentence of paragraph three returned to the fleet months ago. A number of the vessels described in the first sentence of paragraph three are now in full service, but certain others, which required extensive machinery and intricate electrical overhauling as well as refloating and hull repairing are not yet ready for battle action. Naval repair yards are taking advantage of these inherent delays to install numerous modernization measures and improvements. To designate these vessels by name now would give the enemy information vital to his war plans; similar information regarding enemy ships which our forces have subsequently damaged but not destroyed is denied to us

Knox Announcement

On Dec. 15, 1941, only eight days after the Japanese attack and at a time when there was an immediate possibility of the enemy's coming back, the Secretary of the Navy announced that the Arizona, Shaw, Cassin, Downes, Utah and Oglala had been lost, that the Oklahoma had capsized and that other vessels had been damaged. Fortunately, the salvage and repair accomplishments at Pearl Harbor have exceeded the most hopeful expectations.

Eighty naval aircraft of all types were destroyed by the enemy. In addition, the Army lost 97 planes on Hickam and Wheeler fields. Of these 23 were bombers, 66 were fighters, and 8 were other types.

The most serious American losses were in personnel. As result of the raid on Dec. 7, 1941, 2,117 officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps were killed, 960 are still reported as missing and 876 were wounded but survived. The Army casualties were as follows: 226 officers and enlisted men were killed or later succumded to wounds; 396 were wounded, most of whom have now recovered and have returned to duty.

At 7:55 a. m. on Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese dive bombers swarmed over the Army air base, Hickam Field, and the Naval Air Station on Ford Island. A few minutes earlier the Japanese had struck the Naval Air Station at Kaneohe Bay. Bare seconds later enemy torpedo planes and dive bombers swung in from various sectors to concentrate their attack on the heavy ships at Pearl Harbor. The enemy attack, aided by the element of surprise and based on exact information, was very successful.

Torpedo planes, assisted effectively by dive bombers, constituted the major threat of the first phase of the Japanese attack, lasting approximately a half-hour. Twenty-one torpedo planes made four attacks, and 30 dive bombers came in in eight waves during this period. Fifteen horizontal bombers also participated in this phase of the raid.

Although the Japanese launched their initial attack as a surprise, battleship ready machine guns opened fire at once and were progressively augmented by the remaining antiaircraft batteries as all hands promptly were called to general quarters. Machine guns brought down two and damaged others of the first wave of torpedo planes. Practically all battleship antiaircraft batteries were firing within five minutes; cruisers, within an average time of four minutes, and destroyers, opening up machine guns almost immediately, averaged seven minutes in bringing all antiaircraft guns into action.

From 8:25 to 8:40 a. m. there was a comparative lull in the raid, although air activity continued with sporadic attack by dive and horizontal bombers. This respite was terminated by the appearance of horizontal bombers which crossed and recrossed their targets from various directions and caused serious damage. While the horizontal bombers were continuing their raids, Japanese dive bombers reappeared, probably being the same ones that had participated in earlier attacks. This phase, lasting about a half hour, was devoted largely to strafing. All enemy aircraft retired by 9:45 a. m.

Prior to the Japanese attack 202 U. S. naval aircraft of all types on the Island of Oahu were in flying condition, but 150 of these were permanently or temporarily disabled by the enemy's concentrated assault, most of them in the first few minutes of the raid. Of the 52 remaining naval aircraft, 38 took to the air on Dec. 7, 1941, the other 14 being ready too late in the day or being blocked from take-off positions. Of necessity therefore, the Navy was compelled to depend on antiaircraft fire for its primary defensive weapon, and this condition exposed the fleet to continuous air attack. By coincidence, 18 scout bombing planes from a U. S. aircraft carrier en route arrived at Pearl Harbor during the raid. These are included in the foregoing figures. Four of these scout bombers were shot down, 13 of the remaining 14 taking off again in search of the enemy. Seven patrol planes were in the air when the attack started.

Runways Damaged

There were a total of 273 Army planes on the Island of Oahu on Dec. 7, 1941. Very few of these were able to take off because of the damage to the runways at Hickam and Wheeler Fields.

It is difficult to determine the total number of enemy aircraft participating in the raid, but careful analysis of all reports makes it possible to estimate the number as 21 torpedo planes, 48 dive bombers and 36 horizontal bombers, totaling 105 of all types. Undoubtedly certain fighter planes also were present but these are not distinguished by types and are included in the above figures.

The enemy lost 28 aircraft due to Navy action, and the few army pursuit planes that were able to take off shot down more than 20 Japanese planes. In addition, three submarines, of 45 tons each, were accounted for.

The damage suffered by the U. S. Pacific Fleet as result of the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941, was most serious, but the repair job now is nearly completed, and thanks to the inspired and unceasing efforts of the naval and civilian personnel attached to the various repair yards, especially at Pearl Harbor itself, this initial handicap soon will be erased forever.

Four Naval Officers Get Commendations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Navy Department announced yesterday that Secretary Frank Knox had sent letters of commendation to four naval officers praising them "for outstanding performance of duty in conducting escort operations."

The men commended were:

Capt. William K. Phillips of Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. Harold C. Fitz of Somerville, Mass.; Commander Logan McKee of Shelbyville, Ky., and Lieut. Commander William J. Catlett of Canton, Miss.

After the Japanese Attacked Pearl Harbor

Associated Press from United States Navy

Firefighters Work on Blazing Battleships

American sailors man boats at side of the blazing battleship West Virginia to fight flames started by Japanese bombs and torpedoes during the raid on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941. The Stars and Stripes fly bravely against the smoke-blackened sky over the harbor.

Huge Production of 1942 Only Token of 1943 Need

Continued from Page 1

enough to cause sleepless nights in Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo.

In 1942 the country will have produced, the report declares, approximately 49,000 planes, 32,000 tanks, and self-propelled artillery, 17,000 antiaircraft guns larger than 20 mm. and 8,200,000 tons of merchant shipping. It seems certain that no other nation ever has produced more weapons than this in any 12-month period.

Yet, Americans are cautioned that the 1942 record is not one of unadulterated success.

"While we reached the goal in merchant shipping, we have fallen behind in other categories," the OWI warns. "Yet there are compensating factors. An increasing proportion of our planes are heavy bombers. In addition to the tanks and self-propelled artillery, many thousands of scout cars and half- and full-track carriers have been produced which are as essential to a well-rounded mechanized force as are tanks themselves. Many, many thousands of antiaircraft guns have been turned out."

The OWI then declares that in order to meet the greatly increased production schedules for 1943, the United States must be prepared to work, fight, and make sacrifices on a scale unimagined in this country before. To do next year's job the country must lay aside racial prejudices, go without many things considered necessities, perform prodigies of mental and physical labor, and think only of victory.

"The production tasks of 1942 seem easy compared to those which lie ahead," the OWI states. "In 1942 we were still living off our peacetime fat. We are now close to the bare muscle and we can only proceed by toughening and increasing that muscle. In the next year our program calls for so great an increase in munitions production that we shall have to produce two thirds again as much as we did in 1942. We are pressing closer to the limit of our resources in materials, transportation, and power. In the next year we shall have to press close to the limit of our ultimate resource—manpower.

"A year ago 7,000,000 persons were employed in war work. Now the total has risen to 17,500,000. In 1943 we will need to add at least 5,000,000 to our working and fighting forces, and by the end of that year nearly all of our working population will be engaged in war work, or in civilian work geared to war.

"In the year past our manpower problem was not one of national shortages, but of local shortages and bottlenecks in critical areas, aggravated by labor pirating and hoarding and discriminatory practices in hiring of Negroes, workers from minority groups, and women. In the next year local shortages will merge into a national shortage which will require not only additions to the labor supply from women and older and younger people, but extensive transfers from non-war industry and the most efficient utilization of our present labor force."

The OWI emphasizes particularly that the past year must be considered primarily as one of industrial preparation, in which foundations for future output were laid.

"In that year, these things had to be done: raising, equipping, training, and transporting an army; producing a huge volume of weapons, materials, and food for our own fighting forces and those of our Allies; and refashioning our civilian economy to permit it to function with maximum efficiency.

"It would have been difficult enough to do these jobs if there had been time to work out the basic plans and the details of organization and function. But there was not time. The enemy, knowing that this year was to be crucial, was pressing on every front. Our tasks had to be carried forward in a hurry. It was necessary to meet the requirements of the next day and yet provide the basic plant and organization for the still greater requirements of the next year.

"Viewed in this light, the over-all accomplishments of the past year have been considerable, despite mistakes and shortcomings in detail.

"Measured against the yardstick of the President's production goals of last January, we produced a great deal, but not enough in every category."

In the OWI's own words, the total volume of war production has reached "tremendous heights," since in 1942 the country will have spent some $47,000,000,000 for munitions and war construction. This sum is substantially above the more optimistic estimate made of production possibilities a year ago. While this sum comes to an average of $4,000,000,000 a month for the year now ending, production to date is at a considerably higher rate, since the rate during the winter and spring did not approach the year's monthly average.

"The record is impressive, but there is no cause for contentment, either in the total figures or in the fact that we are now outproducing the Axis in armaments. The difficulties which lie ahead are as many or more than those which have been surmounted."

The OWI report then reminds the country that the war effort is putting tremendous strains on aspects of the national economy other than industry. The country's farms, homes, transportation facilities, financial institutions, and civilian commodity retail establishments have all been, and will be still more, affected.

America's transportation system carried the greatest volume of traffic in history during 1942 and next year will force them to carry still larger loads with little new equipment.

Ships Officially Listed by Navy As Casualties at Pearl Harbor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Here are the ships listed by the Navy as casualties at Pearl Harbor:

Totally Lost

Battleship Arizona, 32,600-ton ship of the Pennsylvania class. Launched June 19, 1915. Twelve 14-inch guns, twelve 5-inch guns and eight 5-inch anti-aircraft guns. Normal complement, 1,358 officers and men.

Severely Damaged

(Some but not all now back with the fleet.)

Battleship Oklahoma, 29,000-ton ship of the Nevada class. Launched March 23, 1914. Ten 14-inch guns, 12 5-inch guns, 8 5-inch antiaircraft guns. Normal complement 1,301.

Battleship Nevada. Sister-ship to Oklahoma. Launched July 11, 1914.

Battleship California, 35,190-ton ship of the California class. Launched Nov. 20, 1919. Twelve 14-inch guns, 12 5-inch guns, 8 5-inch antiaircraft guns. Normal complement, 1,480.

Battleship West Virginia, 33,590-ton ship of the Maryland class. Launched Nov. 19, 1921. Eight 16-inch guns, 12 5-inch guns, 8 5-inch antiaircraft guns. Normal complement 1,407.

Destroyers Shaw, Cassin, and Downes, 1,500 tons each. Cassin and Shaw launched Oct. 28, 1935. Downes, April 22, 1936. Five five-inch dual purpose guns, 12 torpedo tubes. Normal complement, about 170.

Target ship Utah, 19,800 tons. Launched Dec. 23, 1909, as a battleship. Converted to a training ship for antiaircraft gunnery.

Mine layer Oglala, 4,200 tons. Former Fall River Line Passenger ship acquired by the Navy during World War I. One five-inch gun, two three-inch antiaircraft guns. Normal complement 373.

Damaged

(But repaired and back with the fleet.)

Battleship Pennsylvania, 33,100 tons. Launched March 16, 1915. Sister ship of Arizona.

Battleship Maryland, 31,500 tons. Launched March 20, 1920. Sister ship of West Virginia.

Battleship Tennessee, 32,300 tons. Launched April 30, 1919. Sister ship of California.

Cruiser Helena, 10,000 tons. Launched Aug. 27, 1938. Fifteen 6-inch guns, 8 5-inch antiaircraft guns. Four aircraft. Normal complement, 888.

Cruiser Honolulu, 9,700 tons. Launched Aug. 26, 1937. Armament same as Helena. Normal complement, 868.

Cruiser Raleigh, 7,050 tons. Launched Oct. 25, 1922. Ten 6-inch guns, four 3-inch guns, six torpedo tubes, four aircraft. Normal complement, 458.

Seaplane tender Curtis, 8,625 tons. Launched April 20, 1940. Ships of this class were built to carry 24 planes. Details of armament are not given in late naval publications.

Repair ship Vestal, 6,625 tons. Launched 1909. Normal complement, 466.

Pearl Harbor: Navy Tells What Happened Year Ago

Continued from Page 1

manently, leaving 52 undamaged but claims only that 38 got into the air during the action. Of these 38, 18 were a scout bombing squadron inward bound from an aircraft carrier, which reduces to 20 the number of naval planes which actually got into action from surface bases.

97 Army Planes Lost

Supplemental army figures released with the Navy report make no similar estimate of temporarily damaged planes. They report only a loss of 97 out of the original 273. This obviously ignores planes which were later repaired. While no figure is now given for the number of Army planes which got into the air during the action, unofficial estimates made in Honolulu after visiting all the Army airfields at the time put the number at 14.

Thus the Japanese attack on the air installation had the net effect of immobilizing by one means or another all but about 34 of the 475 planes which were on the Island itself, to which was later added the 18 planes which came in from the carrier during the action. By the next day much of this damage was repaired. Planes had been patched, holes in runways filled, guns mounted. A day later perhaps nearly half of the original 473 could have been used. But that would not have been the case if the Japanese had chosen to try for a landing directly after the air attack.

Immediate announcements after the battle reported the total loss of the Arizona and the capsizing of the Oklahoma. What was not reported was severe damage to three more battleships, the Nevada, California and West Virginia. All three have since been raised and put under major repair. When finished the three will not only be repaired, but completely modernized. It is probable that some or all of the trio are now again in service, but the Navy is not telling. It is definitely true that these three ships which the Japanese thought they had sunk have all been salvaged and will all be fighting Japanese again soon, if they are not doing so already.

Nevada Was Beached

Strictly speaking the Navy was perhaps justified in denying that these ships had been sunk. They were not directly sunk by enemy action. The Nevada was beached by its own crew to avoid any danger of blocking the entrance to the harbor. The California settled gradually to the bottom only after several days of effort to keep it afloat. The West Virginia was moored before the action against the Arizona and suffered severely from the explosions on that other ship. She burned dangerously and sustained several hits. She went to the bottom as much from fire fighting counter-measures as from enemy action.

The fact remains of course that the attack left five battleships sitting on the bottom of Pearl Harbor, their masts and turrets and big guns above water, but their main decks awash and much of their interiors flooded, except for the Oklahoma which showed the bottom of her hull instead of her topside.

The damage to the remaining three battleships was not severe. The Pennsylvania, in the big drydock at the time, received one bomb hit on its forecastle deck. The Maryland and the Tennessee were protected from torpedoes by other ships moored outside of them. The only problem was extricating them from their berths. Damage to them was superficial.

All three of the damaged cruisers were quickly repaired. None had suffered to any degree comparable with the condition of the three badly hurt battleships. Of the three destroyers sunk, one was repaired and the machinery of the other two was salvaged and will be incorporated in new hulls.

Enemy Ships Never Seen

No contact was ever made with the ships which brought the Japanese planes to the vicinity of Pearl Harbor. The Navy has literally no knowledge to this day of the composition of that force other than that it brought an estimated 105 Japanese planes within striking range of the Island of Oahu. They guess that this means three or four carriers. They have no knowledge as to whether the carriers were accompanied by a landing force.

There were no American aircraft carriers in the harbor at the time of the attack.

Behind the failure to have a stronger air patrol in operation and behind the bunching of the battleships not only inside the harbor but actually in one compact double row (except for the Pennsylvania in dry dock) lies the fact that while there was full appreciation of the possibility of enemy attack there was no serious expectation of an air attack.

What had been expected was a submarine attack. The battleships were concentrated inside the harbor to protect them from that danger. But it did not occur to those in command at Pearl Harbor that seven battleships moored in a solid double line was tempting fate, because they never contemplated the air attack. The fact is that they were so moored, and therefore they probably presented the Japanese attackers with the most valuable concentrated target ever spread before the eyes of a bombardier in wartime. The Japanese could not very well miss. And they did not. Every battleship was hit. Only three out of eight could have put to sea within a week after the action.

That was what really happened at Pearl Harbor and why it took the Navy so long after the shooting was over to pull itself together and to begin to think in terms of fast, light forces made up of aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers. It was not until Admiral William Halsey proved what could be done with such a combination of speed and striking power that the Navy began to find its feet again and shake off the paralyzing mental picture of those five battleships on the bottom of Pearl Harbor.

Vicissitudes of Alaskan Transport Harass Mail From U. S. Army Bases

AN ALASKAN ARMY BASE, Dec. 5 (AP)—If you haven't heard from Private Smith in Alaska, don't assume too quickly that Private S. has forgotten your existence. Lots of things can happen to his mail.

For example, if he tried to send some parcel post—say a pair of Eskimo slippers—from this post to Seattle, here is what might have happened to it in the first 500 miles:

It would go by ocean-going ship for 100 miles. Then it would be unloaded—that is, if the ship didn't get caught either in winter ice or a summer storm—and transferred to a barge, which would move it up a river—just a little over 1,000 miles up, if the river did not happen to be:

1. Still frozen from last winter so that the boat could not move, or,

2. In flood so that navigation was impossible, or

3. Freezing so that the barge got caught in the ice for a seven-month stay.

Then it would be transferred to a mail train—that is, when the train came. Sometimes the train runs once a week, sometimes oftener, sometimes not so often.

The train would carry it 400 miles to the southern end of the line—that is, if various northern railroading ills, such as snowslides, floods, washouts or earth slips did not prevent it—where Private Smith's pair of slippers would be—not in Seattle, just ready to be put on a boat whenever the next ship came which was going to Seattle. Two months' traveling time is not unusual for mail on this route, nine months entirely possible.

So Private Smith may not have forgotten your birthday. Wait a few months and you'll be better able to tell.

Polish Ambassador's Son Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski received notification Dec. 4 of the passing of his son Wladyslaw, killed in action with the Royal Air Force.

It was only last August that young Ciechanowski received his wings after completion of training at an RAF training station in California. The Ambassador went to California at that time and personally pinned the emblem on his son's tunic before his departure for England as one of the flying officers of a mixed Polish-British squadron.

Army Officer Allowance For Uniforms Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill providing an allowance of $250 for uniforms and equipment for officers and warrant officers commissioned or appointed in the United States Army.

Under previous laws National Guard officers and warrant officers were excluded from the benefits of uniform allowance statutes.

New Law Provides No Loss Of Pay for Guard Men

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed legislation which, for purposes of computing pay, allows officers of the armed services full credit for time served as an officer or enlisted man in the National Guard or the various Reserve forces.

Pearl Harbor Havoc Caused by Japanese Treachery

Associated Press from United States Navy; Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps Newsreel

Scenes of Wreckage on Land and Sea

Left: While smoke pours out of the stricken 31,800-ton battleship West Virginia after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, a small boat rescues a seaman (foreground). Two men may be seen on the superstructure (upper center). Mast of the battleship Tennessee appears beyond the burning West Virginia. Right: Shattered wreckage of American warplanes bombed by the Japanese is strewn on Hickam Field, Hawaii. Only a few United States planes were able to take the air against the Japanese.

LAWLEY'S *Answer to Pearl Harbor*

PEARL HARBOR, December 7, 1941, will long be remembered in the annals of all liberty loving peoples as the day when the barbaric and treacherous enemy plunged his stealthy dagger into the back of a peace-loving nation. It was from this day that every American knew that he or she had to do or die to help perpetuate America's cherished principles.

NEPONSET, December 7, 1942

The men and women of Lawley's, every one of us, are proud of our part in avenging our nation's honor. Our answer to PEARL HARBOR in the future, as in the past, will not be words alone, but performance. We are the appreciative recipients of the coveted Navy 'E' as of April 29, '42, and the renewal as symbolized by the star above the "E" as of Nov. 21, '42.

On this Solemn Day, we at Lawley's pause for a moment to pay homage to our fighting men --- some of whom have already paid the supreme sacrifice.

We solemnly vow -- here and now -- that their efforts shall not have been in vain: that our part of the battle here -- The BATTLE OF PRODUCTION, will be fought to our very last ounce of might and main until devastating tidal waves of ships and more ships engulf the despoilers of liberty.

To this end we solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

EVERYBODY
EVERY PAYDAY
10%
IN WAR BONDS

GEORGE LAWLEY and SON CORPORATION

NEPONSET, MASS.

Builders of Naval Craft Since 1851

The Home Forum

The Goodness of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN MAKES the following simple and profoundly significant statement in his first epistle (1:5): **"This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all."** It would be difficult indeed to find a clearer and more direct statement as to the absolute goodness of the Divine Being than is set forth in these few words by one who had been privileged to witness many proofs of God's goodness through the healing work of the Way-shower and Saviour, Christ Jesus. John's statement reaffirms what the prophet Habakkuk declared (Habakkuk 1:12, 13): **"Art thou not from everlasting, O Lord my God, mine Holy One? . . . Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity."**

Christian Science is revealing the true nature of God to a world in bondage to the false claims of evil, sin, disease, lack, imperfection, death. It proves with certainty that no opposing elements are to be found in the divine nature. It shows that Jesus' marvelous healings demonstrated not alone the goodness of God, the Father, divine Love, infinite Principle, ever-present Truth, but also the eternal oneness existing between God and man, Principle and idea, Life and its perfect manifestation.

The revelation of God to men is indeed a great light shining in darkness; and the darkness comprehends it not, that is, the mortal senses cannot grasp divine reality, but with the awakening of spiritual sense come instant light and healing. The tenor of the New Testament teaching is the superiority of good over the beliefs in an evil power. As the coming of sunlight into a dark room dispels the darkness, so the truth about God and man, dawning on human consciousness, destroys that which is not good.

The world is in great need of learning the allness and goodness of God and the consequent nothingness of evil. The belief that God is in some mysterious way connected with the present world struggle, or that He permits evil for a purpose of His own, misleads many people to believe that only darkness and distress lie ahead. Has not false teaching concerning Deity always resulted in sorrow, confusion, inharmony, distress? But Christian Science comes with glad assurance to the doubting ones, illumining the Scriptures, wherein is found the solution to every human problem.

In St. Matthew's Gospel (4:16) we are told that **"the people which sat in darkness saw great light; and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up."** And we are also told (Matthew 22:32) that **"God is not the God of the dead, but of the living."** As many who listened to the preaching of Christ Jesus were astonished at his doctrine, so today many may be astonished at the teachings of Christian Science, because this teaching runs contrary to formerly accepted theories and dogmas; but thousands are turning to Christian Science, finding joy, peace, happiness, and health which Christ Jesus promised all who understood and lived his teaching.

On page 170 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes a statement of vital importance to all who would understand her teaching: **"Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress."** When we begin to understand that all things come from God, good, Spirit, and that matter is not substance, but merely a false, unreal concept of that which is real and divine, then we find the harmony, peace, joy, satisfaction which only spiritual understanding can give.

The goodness of God was proved by many during the first World War. Many testimonies to the power of God, good, and the protection experienced by those who maintained their spiritual sense of being under severe hardships and in the midst of battle are on record. As one realizes his true relationship to God, his divine source, wholly good, he finds that such prayer brings him into **"the secret place of the most High"** (Psalms 91:1) and he recognizes his real selfhood as an idea or reflection of Mind, expressing goodness, purity, power, ability, freedom, and harmony; he finds himself dwelling in ever-present heaven, completely surrounded by Love, where the false claims of evil, hatred, malice, and destruction cannot reach him. In the words of Isaiah (26:3), **"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

This Day

Pity I pitch against your hate.
There is no place for pity
you say.
I look back a long, long way
and nowhere see
proven in any speech save pain
what you hold true.
I look back—and the red stain,
to furthermost reach of what has been,
lies bright on more than the guilty ghost,
the prince corrupt, the treacherous queen.
But this, too, I see writ plain:
if pity I pitch against your hate
pity must be a twice-winged thing—
enough for the one you hate
and you.

Pity less can prove no true
match for host so doubly great.

DORIS PEEL

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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CSP-3

By Courtesy of the New York Historical Society, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE APOTHEOSIS OF FRANKLIN": *A Printed Cotton Textile*

FROM THE EARLIEST DAYS of the American Republic to these stirring times, important historical events have been recorded upon cloth. Sometimes the events have been preserved on silk hangings, sometimes (in fact, far more often) upon simple cotton kerchiefs. Scenes from the life of Washington, Penn's treaty with the Indians, the naval battles of the War of 1812, the maiden trip of the Steam Frigate Fulton, and many other significant events have been depicted on these interesting historical fabrics.

This textile, which is a fragment of a large pair of curtains measuring ninety-one by fifty-eight inches, shows full-length portraits of both Benjamin Franklin and George Washington. The pattern, in deep pink on a white ground, is known as "The Apotheosis of Franklin." Interestingly enough, the textile was not printed in America but in England, around 1800, scarcely twenty-five years after the Revolution. Many of these historical fabrics dealing with American events and intended for American consumption originated in England or Scotland, in the great textile mills of the mother country. One English cotton kerchief, for instance, has a central medallion showing Britannia presenting Washington with an olive branch; still another made in Glasgow shows the tomb of Washington surrounded by extravagant eulogies. These were all to be seen in a large collection—the gift of Mrs. J. Insley Blair to the New York Historical Society—which was shown within the past year in an exhibition of historic textiles of American subjects.

Amusing and quaint as some of these early historical scenes are, with their elaborate mottoes and texts, it is worth remembering that our own recent history has furnished the same kind of mementoes. The New York Historical Society brought its historical survey up to date with kerchiefs portraying Charles Lindbergh and "The Spirit of St. Louis," with emblems of the Army and Navy, and with prints of the World's Fair in the Flushing meadows.

B. T.

БЛАГОСТЬ БОГА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Иоанн делает следующее простое и полное глубокого значения заявление в своем первом послании (1:5): "И вот благовестие, которое мы слышали от Него и возвещаем вам: Бог есть свет и нет в Нем никакой тьмы". Во истину, трудно было бы найти более ясное и более прямое заявление о совершенной благости Божественного Существа нежели то, что изложено в этих немногих словах лицом, привилегией которого было быть свидетелем многих доказательств Божьей благости в целительных деяниях Путеводителя и Спасителя, Христа Иисуса. Заявление Иоанна подтверждает опять то, что возгласил пророк Аввакум (1:12, 13): "Но не Ты ли издревле Господь Бог мой, Святый мой? . . . Чистым очам Твоим несвойственно глядеть на злодеяния, и смотреть на притеснение Ты не можешь".

Христианская Наука открывает истинную природу Бога миру, который порабощен ложными притязаниями зла, греха, болезни, нужды, несовершенства, смерти. Она достоверно доказывает, что в божественной природе нет противоречащих друг другу элементов. Она показывает, что чудесные исцеления, которые совершались Иисусом, выявили не только благость Бога, Отца, божественной Любви, бесконечного Принципа, всегдасущей Истины, но и вечное единство существующее между Богом и человеком, Принципом и идеей, Жизнью и ее совершенным проявлением.

Раскрытие Бога людям во истину является великим светом сияющим в темноте; и темнота не понимает его, т.е. смертные чувства не могут постигнуть божественную действительность, однако, с пробуждением духовного чувства, мгновенно наступает свет и исцеление. Смысл учения Нового Завета есть превосходство добра над верованиями в злую силу. Подобно тому как солнечный свет, проникая в темную комнату, рассеивает темноту, так истина о Боге и человеке, озаряя человеческое сознание, уничтожает то, что не есть добро.

Мир сильно нуждается в познании благости Бога и того, что Бог есть Все и что, следовательно, зло есть ничто. Верование в то, что Бог каким то таинственным образом связан с нынешней мировой борьбой, или в то, что Бог допускает зло для каких то своих целей, вводит в заблуждение многих и приводит к верованию, что впереди нас ждут только мрак и скорбь. Разве ложное учение относительно Божества не всегда приводило к печали, смятению, разладу и горю? Христианская Наука, однако, приносит сомневающимся радостную уверенность, освещая Писание, в котором находится разрешение всех человеческих задач.

В Евангелии от Матфея (4:16) говорится, что "народ, сидящий во тьме, увидел свет великий, и сидящим в стране и тени смертной воссиял свет". И также говорится (от Матфея 22:32), что "Бог не есть Бог мертвых, но живых". Подобно тому как многие из тех, которые внимали проповедыванию Христа Иисуса, изумлялись его учению, так и ныне многие, возможно, изумляются учению Христианской Науки, ибо это учение противоречит теориям и догматам, которые признавались в прошлом; тысячи людей, однако, обращаются к Христианской Науке, обретая радость, покой, счастье и здоровье, которые были обещаны Христом Иисусом всем тем, кои понимали и проводили в жизнь его учение.

На странице 170 своего учебника "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, делает заявление величайшей важности для всех, кто желал бы понять ее учение: "Духовная причинность является тем вопросом, который должен быть принят во внимание прежде всего, ибо духовная причинность более всего остального относится к человеческому прогрессу". Когда мы начинаем понимать, что все приходит от Бога, добра, Духа, и что материя не является сущностью, а только ложным, недействительным понятием о том, что действительно и божественно,—тогда мы обретаем гармонию, покой, радость, удовлетворенность, которые может дать только духовное понимание.

Благость Бога была доказана многими в течении первой Мировой Войны. Записано много показаний относительно могущества Бога, добра, и защиты, испытанных на опыте теми, которые сохраняли духовное чувство бытия среди тягостных лишений и битв. Когда человек осознает свое истинное родство с Богом, своим божественным началом, всецело благим, он понимает, что подобная молитва приводит его под "кров Всевышнего" (Псалтирь 90:1), и он познает свое истинное я как идею или отражение Разума, выражающее благость, чистоту, могущество, дарования, свободу и гармонию; он обретает самого себя пребывающим в вечно сущих небесах, всецело окруженным Любовью, где его не могут коснуться ложные притязания зла, ненависти, злобы и разрушения. Говоря словами Исаии (26:3): "Твердого духом Ты хранишь в совершенном мире; ибо на Тебя уповает он".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Valley Fog

The hands of the morning light
have not touched this hollow between the hills.
We go down the long slope into it,
and suddenly find above our heads
a pale umbrella of mist.

DANIEL SMYTHE

From My Library Walls

A SIGNED PHOTOGRAPH of George Bernard Shaw hangs on my library wall, framed with an interesting letter from him to me, written from Derry, County Cork, Ireland, on July 13, 1905. As you will imagine from the date, the photograph does not show G. B. S. as he looks today. The abundant white hair, which now serves as a crown of glory, and the luxuriant white beard, which gives him a patriarchal aspect in his recent photographs, appear less dramatic in my portrait, as the hair is dark and more carefully barbered; but there is absolutely no difference in the firmness of the mouth or in the piercing quality of the eyes. It is perhaps noteworthy that, in nearly forty years, this unique personality should have succeeded in retaining the same fire and determination as displayed in those earlier days.

My friendship with G. B. S. began in a curious fashion. One day at the old University Press in Cambridge, Massachusetts, of which I was then the head, I received a telephone message from a well-known Boston publishing house. The conversation ran as follows:

"We have a manuscript from an unknown Englishman which he asks us to publish, but it is so socialistic in nature that we are not interested. The author asks us, in this event, to get the book printed for him so as to secure American copyright, but we don't care to do anything about that. If you're interested, send your boy in for the manuscript."

"Who is the unknown English author?" I inquired.

"It's a fellow named Shaw."

"What's the rest of his name?"

"Wait a minute."

After a moment's delay the conversation continued.

"His name is George Bernard Shaw. Did you ever hear of him?"

"Yes," I replied, somewhat amused. "As a matter of fact, I had lunch with him and Cobden-Sanderson at the Reform Club in London last summer. He's an honest-looking Irishman, and I'll take a chance on manufacturing the book."

"All right," was the reply. "Send your boy in and we'll give him the manuscript."

When the messenger returned, he brought with him the manuscript of "Man and Superman," which I put into type for the author and arranged with Brentano to act as publisher.

This incident seems stranger now, of course, than it did then; for it was "Man and Superman" which gave Shaw his reputation in America. But out of that experience came a long acquaintance with G. B. S., and a correspondence which has always proved stimulating to me. Sometime I suppose these letters deserve publication.

Turning back to the letter which is framed with my early photograph of G. B. S., I find that it urges me to continue my study of typographic art by returning to England and becoming more intimate with the products of the Morris Press, the Doves Press, and the Ashendene Press.

"As you seem really to be taking to printing as an art," he writes, "you should talk to Emery Walker. He was an intimate friend of William Morris, and has a unique collection of the books at his house in Hammersmith. He is also one of the partners at the Doves Press. . . . Then there is Mr. Hornby, a member of the firm of Smith and Son, the railway news agents. Every member of that firm, by the tradition of the house, has to take a turn at everything that is done in its offices and at its warehouse, from folding newspapers to setting up type. Mr. Hornby took a fancy to typesetting, and the books issued by the Ashendene Press are the only specimens of printing, except the Doves Press works, worth talking about since Morris died. Morris' secretary, Mr. S. C. Cockerell, is a friend of Hornby, and an expert in printing. . . . Both Walker and Cockerell regard an American printer as a monster—thanks to your Roycroft shops and sham Kelmscotts, and other horrors—but they are very amiable men and if you approach them as a repentant prodigal, really desirous of spreading the light in darkest America, you could find out from them all there is to be found out about printing in the world."

It so happened that I had already discovered the importance of the men Shaw mentioned, and was already indebted to them for many courtesies which had helped me in my typographic studies. But the letter demonstrated beyond discussion Shaw's impressions of American printing.

In manufacturing for him "Man and Superman," and after that his later books, the discussions we had on practice and precedence would make an interesting brochure. His ideas on typography, as on everything else, were absolutely set, and no amount of argument could move him. It mattered nothing to Shaw that his ideas were contrary to well-established usage; and, when I attempted to defend certain things which he criticized, I exposed myself to the full blast of Shavian criticism.

In spite of my shortcomings as a maker of books, there must have been some compensating element, since I find, turning to another letter filled with caustic comment, it closed with these words:

"Please have this treatise printed in letters of gold and preserved for future reference. After this I shall have to get you to print all my further books."

So it is that, whenever I receive a gracious letter from some booklover, expressing approval of some book which I have typographically designed, or when I find what seems to be the slightest trace of complacency creeping into my work, I make a point of getting out the George Bernard Shaw letters and re-reading them. This never fails to put me back in my proper place.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

From the Simple to the Artificial

THE EUROPEAN BEAVER does not make dams, but lives very much as the muskrat does, in underground passages whose openings are in river banks beneath the surface of the water. The American beaver has, however, abandoned this simple form of life, and makes dams to form artificial ponds in which he may disport himself and find protection from his enemies, and on whose banks he may winter in safety. These dams are not essential to his existence, and it is a remarkable fact that he should have changed his mode of living from the simple to the artificial.

The building of the dam starts in a small way; sticks are cut and collected and laid horizontally across a stream, and mud and fibrous earth are plastered on the upper or water-side of them. As the dam rises in height, the water is held back, and spreads out on either side. The dam has to be both heightened and broadened, and as the water will run more swiftly at one place than at another, the beavers, in answering to this accidental irregularity, will make their dam curved in one direction or another. Larger sticks are used as the dam becomes larger; these are placed in oblique, slanting positions on the lower side of the structure. On the other side large stones are sometimes placed in amongst the mud to strengthen the base, and more fibrous earth is constantly added. In the course of time the dam may stretch to as much as three hundred feet in width, and be from six to eight feet in height. These large dams are probably of great age, hundreds or even thousands of years old, having been kept in repair by countless generations of beavers. The weight of water in such a dam is considerable, and to counterbalance this the beavers appear to have hit on a very cunning device. They build a lower dam a little below the upper one, this catches the overflow and makes a smaller pond further down the stream. The water in this lower pond rises and covers the base of the upper dam, and so offers a weight of water, pressing against the lower side to counterbalance in part the downward pressure from the upper pond. This is a device worthy of an intelligent engineer. The lower pond, it should be noted, is too small to be of any other use to the beavers, and they do not build their lodges round it. . . .

The water in the main pond is always level with the rim of the dam, and the chief function of the dam is to regulate the depth of water in the pond, and to keep it about two feet above the entrance of the lodges. The earth at the rim of the dam is constantly liable to be displaced, and is as constantly in need of repair. Every night the beavers inspect it and make good the damage which has occurred during the day. They work in a most regular and conscientious manner, and if an artificial breach should be made will repair it as soon as they are able.—From "Mysteries of Natural Science," by E. L. GRANT WATSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Johnnie Appleseed

Child of faith was Johnnie Appleseed.
Articulate
With the love of God, and his own heart's
loving need.
A sort of laureate
He walked, with seeds of poems on his back,
Curled and waiting in his sack.

When Johnnie's footsteps used to pass
There was a singing. There,
His songs lie tangled in the grass.
Old orchards sleep in the drifting moonlight,
where
In lonely valleys, by his own green hand
He wrote his epitaph upon the land.

BIANCA BRADBURY

In the Spirit of New Russia

THE SECOND CHILD who intrigued me was a tiny girl whom I watched that morning in Mineralny Vody. Her home was in a remote Caucasian village, and she was going with her mother to Kislovodsk. . . . When I first saw her she was sitting cross-legged on the ground holding her mouth wide open like a baby bird for the cherries which a small Uzbek boy was gravely popping into it, while a circle of young admirers looked on.

—Presently she stood up, shook out her bunchy red skirt, and announced: "I want to dance."

Three swains rushed off in search of the accordion player (there is always an accordion player handy in Russia) and returned with a jolly young peasant who seated himself on an upturned box and struck up a lively tune. The children—there must have been over a hundred of them—formed a ring round him and clapped their hands in time to the music while the little girl gave them a solo. How that child could dance! With the effortless ease of a prima ballerina she went through the complicated movements of a Caucasian dance, her skirt a scarlet balloon above her twinkling bare brown legs, her black hair gleaming in the sunshine, her little pointed face alight with happiness.

In her was incarnate the spirit of new Russia.

All day I watched those Russian children playing in that field. They were gathered from all parts of the vast Union . . . Turks, Uzbeks, Jews, Tartars, Mongols, Kurds, Armenians, but they played like one family, and when a child of a mountain tribe could not understand another from Ukraine they resorted to mime and got along famously. There was no friction: no dissent. The air was full of laughter and the grown-ups squatted contentedly on their bundles, chewing sunflower seeds and enjoying the children's fun. When twilight came the mothers fetched the inevitable pannikins of hot water from the buffet, made little fires with twigs, and cooked savory stews heavily flavored with *Petroushka*, the sweet herb which all Russians adore.

Peace stole slowly across the field. The children, worn out with play and soothed by the evening meal, curled up and went to sleep on the queerest assortment of mattresses, blankets, coats, and pillows—for when the Russian peasant travels he takes with him all his household goods.—From "Laughing Odyssey," by EILEEN BIGLAND. (New York: Macmillan.)

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
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Boston, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

Intimate Message: Washington

A Time to Look Ahead ..... By Joseph G. Harrison

The anniversary of Pearl Harbor is a time to look forward, not backward. The shame and infamy of Dec. 7, 1941, are strong enough not to need any warming over a year later. But what the United States does need is fortitude for the year ahead. It is to be a period that will rank with the hardest ever faced by this country. The year just ending has been merely a foretaste of what is to come. It will be well for all of us to prepare for that, rather than to look back to a year ago.

The United States has already begun to learn the cost of final victory. In French North Africa, for the first time, United States forces have come up against the immensely strong and able war machine of Nazi Germany, and the easy victories of the first few weeks in that sector have come to an end. Fighting with great skill and bravery on the outskirts of Tunis and Bizerte, the German Army and Air Force have shown the United States what it is up against. This is the prelude to 1943.

Since the first English-speaking settlers landed at Jamestown in 1609, the American people have shown themselves able to meet and master whatever hard trials history has placed before them. The "blood, sweat and tears" of 1943 can seem no more bitter to the Americans of today than did the cruelties of the Indian wars, the slow anguish of the Revolutionary War, and the uncertainities of the Civil War to earlier generations.

Hard Task Ahead

No one can doubt either the determination or the military efficiency of the American people. But they, like all others, can underestimate the task ahead. They can sometimes forget that every mile of territory taken from the Axis must be won by young men facing cold steel, by extraordinary labors, by seemingly endless sacrifices, and by morale maintained through days, weeks, and even months when it seems as though the United Nations were getting nowhere in their struggle against predatory tyrany.

It is true that there are occasional bright flashes through the gloom of war and that these rays of light have been more numerous during the last six months than they were during the previous half year. But it will be well for all of us not to look too long or too hard at the bright spots to the neglect of the situation as a whole. A year from today, it may be different; the Axis may have been fatally struck and the end may be in sight. But all that can be said now is that the United Nations are no longer losing the war and that they may have just begun to win it.

Although it might sometimes seem as if the United States had stood still since Pearl Harbor except for the action in North Africa and in the Solomons, this is not true. The year 1942 has been long, but it has not been wasted. There have been certain very solid accomplishments which, if taken soberly, can be the basis for confidence in next year's struggle.

Two Lessons

The destruction at Pearl Harbor and the defeats which followed served as an important lesson to all Americans from the President down. It taught Americans two things: that they were not so powerful that no other nation would dare attack them, and that victory for world-wide democracy could not be bought with some other nation's soldiers. With these came a fuller realization of the great national debt which the United States owed to such nations as Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union for their magnificent resistance to the now-in-the-open enemies of the United States.

Despite the disappointments of 1942, it can be said that the last 12 months have laid the foundations of eventual victory. United States war production, in spite of much avoidable fumbling and misdirection, has become a roaring avalanche. In 1942, for the first time, the United Nations were able to launch their first big offensives, and in 1942 they outproduced the Axis.

These offensives have not yet seriously hurt the enemy, nor have the United Nations' production achievements been translated into the necessary superiority on all land, sea, and air battle fronts. But the preliminary work has been done, and the enemy's great initial advantage in the matter of accumulated supplies, better trained military forces, and the power to assume the initiative has been largely neutralized.

One can say that today the military situation is in almost perfect balance. Neither side apparently has the power to force an early decision. It is a time when each is gathering its strength and resolution for still greater battles to come. In such an hour, the advantages can lie with the democracies if their peoples steel themselves to work and sacrifice as totalitarian slaves can never do. The only excuse today for looking back to Pearl Harbor is to draw the determination to put forth this effort.

Polish Family in 'Land of Opportunity'

By R. H. Markham

Hamtramck, Mich.

Along Freedom's Trail
Twenty-seventh of 30 Articles

In a very pleasant, one family house on the corner of Commor and Moran Streets, lives a factory worker who exemplifies America and the place of America in the world. His son's name is Ernest, his daughter's Mary. His own name seems to be Gus. At least that's what his comrades call him. But when his mother first took him to church as a baby, he was baptized as Konstanty Przybylski.

He was born in the Polish village of Yavarovka, which had 21 houses. He now lives in a "Polish" city in America, with 50,000 inhabitants. Though an "overall" worker who daily gets grease on his hands, his monthly wage is equal to that of many a state governor in America. It began in Poland at a dollar a week.

Mr. Przybylski's story is above theory. As you visit him in his home, you see what freedom means in action. He owns his house, which is on a tree-shaded street, has a well-tended green lawn in front, and a delightful, built-in sun porch behind. The dwelling is very well furnished bright with flowers and sunshine, and with many electric lights in the evening. The completely modern kitchen shows a desire for efficiency; the piano in the sitting room reveals a taste for music which characterizes not only the Przyoylskis but Poles in general. Almost all the dwellings on Mr. Przybylski's block are one story homes; 90 per cent are owned by the occupants.

Dramatic Advance

These settlers have advanced far more rapidly in almost every respect than the early Pilgrims, or the early Virginians in any single generation. Mr. Przybylski gave me a dramatic picture of that advance. He was one of eight children in a peasant family that had to live from 15 acres of rather poor land in the province of Bialystok, about 90 miles northeast of Warsaw. The country was very flat, and being situated near two rivers was rather swampy. So, the main product was grass, although potatoes also were raised, as well as other garden produce, and some livestock.

Konstanty was fortunate to be taken by his grandma and stepgrandpa to live in the mill section of the neighboring small town of Horohsch, which had 4,000 inhabitants. The mill area seemed to be dominated by a single German family, which maintained patriarchal relations with the workers. It owned the houses, stores, factories, and a bank, exercised much influence over the local government and courts, and treated the workers somewhat as children.

However, there were two sides to this relationship. Although the workers had little freedom, they did have "security." Konstanty's step-grandfather was cared for when sick, and he received a pension on retiring. In fact, when the lad went to live with his grandparents, they had already retired on a pension. He ran the errands, helped about the house, went to school and had a pretty good time. At any rate, he has pleasant memories of those carefree years of his childhood in the mill-owned home. When Grandpa passed on, Grandma continued to receive a pension, and Konstanty, who by that time was a weaver in the mill, was as man of the house. When he was 19, Grandma, too, passed on, leaving him 150 rubles, or 75 dollars. The young man went back to his village and about a year later left for America.

He was not a rebel or revolutionist, nor was he moved by dreams of becoming another Napoleon or Kosciusko. He was like most energetic, ambitious, capable young men and wanted to get ahead—earn a little more money, have a good home, bring up a family, be somebody. His part of Poland was under the domination of Tsarist Russia, and Polish schools were forbidden. The Poles in their own land were kept in third—or even fourth—place, after the Russians, Germans, and Jews.

One Dollar Weekly Wage

Konstanty had started work at 14 in a company drug store at two rubles (one dollar) a week, had worked up to two and a half as a spinner; then to three and a half as a weaver. His grandpa, as chief mechanic, had gotten only six. That was the height to which the lad could aspire. And even that would be at the cost of becoming partially Germanized, or Russianized, or both. In addition, he would soon be taken as a soldier in the Tsar's army. And he, as all Poles, despised Tsarist oppression.

So Konstanty took his inheritance of 150 rubles, secretly silpped across the Russian border into Germany, boarded a train for Holland, and sailed away to New York. On landing—it was in 1911—he went straight to Passaic, N. J., where he had acquaintances from the old country, found a job, and plunged into the abyss of immigrant textile labor at four dollars a week. That was Konstanty's welcome to the Promised Land. Some of his neighbors who had already spent many years in America, were still getting no more than nine dollars weekly. During that period Poland—with its Russians, Germans and all—looked very good to the young immigrant.

Konstanty quit his four dollar a week job to look around. He didn't know English, but could speak German, and was fortunate to run across a German foreman. He told the foreman what he could do, and was given a new job as weaver at 15 dollars a week. What a rise—from four to 15 dollars! His upward climb had begun. He was able to save a part of his wages. When he had enough to give him a feeling of assurance, he cut loose again, and immigrated to Detroit, the dawning motor metropolis, the legendary paradise of mechanics.

After looking around a few days, Konstanty got a job with an automobile plant at 25 cents an hour, and soon saw that if he wanted to advance he would have to study mechanics. So he went to night school at the Y. M. C. A. At first he felt utterly discouraged, because he didn't know enough English. Everything the teacher said went over his head.

The third evening the teacher walked back his way, and asked Konstanty, "Having trouble?"

"Yes."

"Can't you understand English well?"

"No."

"Are you going to keep on trying?"

"Yes."

"Do you know any language besides Polish?"

"Yes, German."

"Well, I know a little German."

Each evening after that, the teacher gave special instruction to Konstanty in broken German.

After that he went to work at another plant for 25 cents an hour. The foreman proved to be what the workers called a "milker." He wanted a "rake-off" when Konstanty got his pay check. The boys used to gather in the "beer garden" on the evening of pay day, where they'd find the foreman and they'd "slip him bills, to keep his favor." Konstanty refused to pay that price for advancement, so quit.

After a pretty "tough time" he got a job elsewhere with a wage of 36 cents an hour and worked up to 45 cents. He was then getting about 100 dollars a month, but found he had advanced as far as he could go. He discovered there are "blind alleys" in every factory. "If a workman does well, his foreman wants to keep him, so prevents his advancement to a higher job," is what Konstanty learned. Since his road upward was blocked in that place, he quit and got a job at still another plant, where, within three years, he was receiving 90 cents an hour, with a 48-hour week. Thus before he had been in America nine years, and before he was yet 30 years old, he was receiving 15 times as much as his grandfather, a master mechanic, had received at the peak of his career.

Konstanty left there in 1920, and went to a company called Detroit Steel Products, where he remained several years. Then he went into business for himself, but learned, at considerable cost, that working for a big corporation has certain advantages over an independent venture, so he went back to Detroit Steel Products, where he is still employed. He is now "chief mechanic," receiving the maximum wage; it is a dollar and forty cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime. He has considerable overtime. He holds one of the most vital positions in America's defense activities, namely, that of master toolmaker. He is the kind of artisan most eagerly sought by American industry.

Mr. Przybylski's son, Ernest, who was able to get an excellent American education, both general and technical, is serving as an engineer in a United States arsenal at Philadelphia. The youth's younger sister, Mary, is a high school student. When I visited the Przybylskis, I found her at home, studying with a young lady classmate from across the street.

Air Raid Warden

One of my visits with the Przybylskis was interrupted for a period, because the father as Air-raid Warden had to take time out for telephoning urgent instructions to other Civilian Defense workers. He is also very active in supporting and leading trade organizations. Likewise, he participates in political movements, and never fails to vote at election time. He is an active, selft-reliant, constructive, appreciative participant in the affairs of his street, his city, his occupational group, his American nation.

In visiting Mr. Przybylski at his home, I was strongly reminded of frequent calls at the home of one of my own near relatives, who is an old-line American and an executive in a large industrial plant. The homes in which both of these men live—the worker and the executive—are quite similar; the furniture is very similar; both also are busy in Civilian Defense. In each sitting room is a piano. On each piano are large photographs of the children of the family. In each case one sees the picture of a robust young man serving his country.

I like to hear songs exalting America as a land of the free and equal, but I am more moved actually to see the free and the equal. The Przybylskis seem to me an inspiring personification of America, not because they are exceptional, but because they represent millions of such cases. Their America seems to me a sacred ideal, not because it enabled them to flee from Poland, but because it is a rallying place for men everywhere who want to establish a better world, where we shall be able to live in peace and happiness without ever having to flee.

Text of Order Making Wickard U. S. Food Head

Claude R. Wickard to find out military, governmental, civilian, and foreign food requirements for human and industrial uses and set up machinery for right supply, including farm output.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's executive order "delegating authority with respect to the nation's food program":

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of food to meet war and essential civilian needs, it is hereby ordered:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized and directed to assume full responsibility for and control over the nation's food program. In exercising such authority, he shall:

Duties Outlined

A. Ascertain and determine the direct and indirect military, other governmental, civilian, and foreign requirements for food, both for human consumption and for industrial uses.

B. Formulate and carry out a program designed to furnish a supply of food adequate to meet such requirements, including the allocation of the agricultural productive resources of the nation for this purpose.

C. Assign food priorities and make allocations of food for human and animal consumption to governmental agencies and for private account, for direct and indirect military, other governmental, civilian, and foreign needs.

D. Take all appropriate steps to insure the efficient and proper distribution of the available supply of food.

E. Purchase and procure food for such Federal agences, and to such extent, as he shall determine necessary or desirable, and promulgate policies to govern the purchase and procurement of food by all other Federal agencies: Provided, that nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of the armed forces to purchase or procure food outside the United States or in any theater of war as such purchase and procurement shall be required by military or naval operations, or the authority of any other authorized agency to purchase or procure food outside the United States for rehabilitation or relief purposes abroad. Existing methods for the purchase and procurement of food by other Federal agencies shall continue until otherwise determined by the secretary pursuant to this executive order.

2. The secretary shall recommend to the chairman of the War Production Board the amounts and types of non-food materials, supplies, and equipment necessary for carrying out the food program. Following consideration of these recommendations, the chairman of the War Production Board shall allocate stated amounts of non-food materials, supplies, and equipment to the secretary for carrying out the food program; and the War Production Board, through its priorities and allocation powers, shall direct the use of such materials, supplies, and equipment for such specified purposes as the secretary may determine.

Caring for Possible Shortage

3. Whenever the available supply of any food is insufficient to meet both food and industrial needs, the chairman of the War Production Board and the secretary shall jointly determine the division to be made of the available supply of such food. In the event of any difference of view between the chairman of the War Production Board and the secretary, such difference shall be submitted for final determination to the President or to such agent or agency as the President may designate.

4. The secretary, after determining the need and the amount of food available for civilian rationing, shall, through the Office of Price Administration, exercise the priorities and allocation powers conferred upon him by this executive order for civilian rationing, with respect to (A) the sale, transfer, or other disposition of food by any person who sells at retail to any person, and (B) the sale, transfer, or other disposition of food by any person to an ultimate consumer, as is currently provided for in War Production Board Directive No. 1, dated Jan. 24, 1942, and existing supplements thereto; and with respect to (C) the sale, transfer, or other disposition of food by any person at such other levels of distribution as he may determine; and in the administration or enforcement of any such priorities or allocation authority for civilian rationing, the Office of Price Administration, subject to the provisions of this executive order, is hereby authorized to exercise all the functions, duties, powers, authority, or discretion conferred upon the Price Administrator by Section 3 of Executive Order 9125 of April 7, 1942. The secretary, before determining the time, extent, and other conditions of civilian rationing, shall consult with the price administrator.

5. In discharging his responsibility under this executive order with respect to the exportation of food, the Secretary shall collaborate with the other agencies concerned with the foreign aspects of the food program in the determination of plans, policies and procedures for the feeding of the peoples in foreign countries and the production and stockpiling of food for use abroad. With respect to the issuance of the directives for the importation of food heretofore issued to the board of economic warfare by the chairman of the War Production Board under Executive Order No. 9,128 of April 13, 1942, the Secretary shall issue those directives which relate to the importation of food for human and animal consumption, and the chairman of the War Production Board and the Secretary shall jointly issue those directives which relate to the importation of food for industrial uses. The chairman of the War Production Board shall continue to issue all other directives which relate to the importation of materials, supplies, and equipment required for the war production program and the civilian economy. Schedules of priorities heretofore prepared and issued by the Chairman of the War Production Board under Executive Order 9,054 of Feb. 7, 1942, for the importation by overseas transportation of food for human or animal consumption and for industrial uses shall be similarly issued, and transmitted to the administrator of war shipping administration for his guidance.

Function of ODT

6. In discharging his responsibility under this executive order, the secretary shall, in the event of a shortage of domestic transportation service, and after consultation with the War Production Board for the purpose of adjusting the relative demands for the movement of food for human or animal consumption and the movement of commodities for other purposes prepare schedules of priorities for the domestic movement of food, which the Office of Defense Transportation shall take into consideration in determining traffic movements.

7. (A) To advise and consult with him in carrying out the provisions of this executive order, the secretary shall appoint a committee composed of representatives of the State, War, and Navy Departments, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board, and such other agencies as the secretary may determine to be concerned with the food program. The food requirements committee of the War Production Board established by the Chairman of the War Production Board by memorandum dated June 4, 1942, is abolished effective as of the date of appointment of said advisory committee. The secretray shall receive from the members of such advisory committee estimates of food requirements, and consult with such committee prior to the making of food allocations under Section 1 (C) of this executive order. Such committee shall perform such other functions in connection with the food program as the secretary may determine. The secretary may, in his discretion, appoint such other advisory committees composed of representatives of governmental or private groups interested in the food program as he deems appropriate.

B. Section 1 of executive order No. 9,024, dated Jan. 16, 1942, is amended to provide that the secretary shall be a member of the War Production Board.

8. The secretary, in carrying out the responsibilities imposed on him by this executive order, may, subject to the provisions of this executive order, exercise the following powers in addition to the powers heretofore vested in him.

Describing Other Powers

A. The power conferred upon the Department of Agriculture with respect to contracts by executive order No. 9,023 of Jan. 14, 1942.

B. The power conferred upon the President by Title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, insofar as it relates to priorities and allocations of (1) all food for human or animal consumption or for other use in connection with the food program, but excluding that food which has been determined to be available to the War Production Board for industrial purposes pursuant to section 3 of this executive order; (2) those portions of non-food materials, supplies, and equipment which have been allocated by the War Production Board under section 2 of this order for carrying out the food program; (3) any other material or facility, when the secretary determines that it is necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of this executive order, to exercise the priorities or allocation power with respect thereto: provided, that in order to avoid overlapping and conflicting action, prior to taking action pursuant to item (3) hereof, the secretary shall inform the Chairman of the War Production Board of the action proposed to be taken, shall object, the issue shall be determined by the President or such agent or agency as he may designate. Contracts or orders relating to the materials and facilities specified in this sub-section, made by the secretary, or by any other officer or agency of the government at the secretary's direction, and subcontracts and suborders which the Secretary shall deem necessary and appropriate to the fulfillment of any such contract or order, are hereby declared to be necessary and appropriate to promote the defense of the United States. The secretary may assign priorities with respect to deliveries under such contract, order, subcontract or suborder, and he may require acceptance of and performance of any such contract, order, subcontract or suborder, in preference to other contracts or orders for the purpose of assuring such priority. Allocations of materials and facilities under this subsection may be made by the secretary in such manner, upon such conditions, and to such extent as he shall deem necessary or appropriate in the public interest, to promote the national defense, and to carry out the provisions of this executive order.

C—The powers under the Act of Oct. 16, 1940 (54 Stat. 1090), as amended by the Act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 467), and the Act of Oct. 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as amended by Title VI of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, heretofore vested in the War Production Board by Executive Order No. 8942 of Nov. 19, 1942 of Nov. 19, 1941, Executive Order No. 9024 of Jan. 16, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9040 of Jan. 24, 1942, with respect to the requistioning of food for human or animal consumption.

D—The powers of acquisition of property under the Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241), as amended by Title II of the Second War Powers Act, 1942.

E—The powers of taking over and operating facilities under Section 120 of the National Defense Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 213) and Section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 892).

F—The powers with respect to anti-trust prosecutions vested in the Chairman of the War Production Board by Section 12 of the Act of June 11, 1942, Public Law 603, 77th Congress.

G—The power of inspection and audit of the war contractors (including the power of subpoena) under Title XIII of the Second War Powers Act, 1942.

Power Delegated

9. The secretary is authorized to delegate any or all functions, responsibilities, powers (including the power of subpoena, authorities, or discretions conferred upon him by this executive order to such person or persons within the Department of Agriculture as he may designate or appoint for that purpose. The secretary may, except as otherwise provided herein, delegate to any appropriate Federal, State, or local governmental agency, officer, or employee, in such manner and for such periods of time as he shall deem advisable, the execution of any of the provisions of this executive order together with any powers of the secretary under this executive order. To the fullest extent compatible with efficiency, the secretary shall utilize existing facilities and services of other governmental departments and agencies and may accept the services and facilities of any State or local governmental agency in carrying out responsibilities defined thereunder.

10. As used herein, the term "food" shall mean all commodities and products, simple, mixed, or compound, or complements to such commodities or products that are or may be eaten or drunk by either humans or animals, irrespective of other uses to which such commodities or products may be put, and at all stages of processing from the raw commodity to the product thereof in a vendible form for immediate human or animal consumption, but exclusive of such commodities and products as the secretary shall determine. For the purposes of this executive order, the term "food" shall also include all starches, sugars, vegetable and animal fats and oils, cotton, tobacco, wool, hemp, flax fiber, and such other agricultural commodities and products as the President may designate.

Transfers

11. In the event of any difference of view arising between the secretary and any other officer or agency of the government, in the administration of the provisions of this executive order, such difference of view shall be submitted for final decision to the President or such agent or agency as the President may designate.

12. The personnel, property, records, unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the War Production Board primarily concerned with and available for, as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the discharge of any of the functions, responsibilities, powers, authorities, and discretions that are vested in the Secretary of Agriculture. In determining the amounts transferred thereunder, allowance shall be made for the liquidation of obligations previously incurred against such balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds transferred.

13. To facilitate the effective discharge of the secretary's responsibility under this executive order, the following changes are made within the Department of Agriculture:

A. The Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration (except the Sugar Agency), the Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and their functions, personnel, and property of the Division of Farm Management and costs of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics concerned primarily with the planning of current agricultural production; the functions, personnel, and property of the Office of Agricultural War Relations concerned primarily with the production of food; and the functions, personnel, and property established in or transferred to the department by this executive order that are concerned primarily with the production of food, are consolidated into an agency to be known as the Food Production Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The Food Production Administration shall be under the direction and supervision of a director of food production appointed by the Secretary.

B. The Agricultural Marketing Administration, the Sugar Agency of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, and their functions, personnel, and property; the functions, personnel, and property of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration concerned primarily with regulatory activities; the functions, personnel, and the property of the Office of Agricultural War Relations concerned primarily with the distribution of food; and the functions, personnel, and property established in or transferred to the Department of Agriculture by this executive order that are concerned primarily with the distribution of food are consolidated into an agency to be known as the Food Distribution Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The Food Distribution Administration shall be under the direction and supervision of a director of food distribution appointed by the Secretary.

C. So much of the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds available (or to be made available) for the use of any agency in the exercise of any function transferred or consolidated by subsections A and B of this section or for the use of the head of any agency in the exercise of any function so transferred or consolidated, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine, shall be transferred for use in connection with the exercise of the function so transferred or consolidated. In determining the amount to be transferred, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may include an amount to provide for the liquidation of obligations incurred against such balances of apropriations, allocations, or other funds prior to the transfer.

14. Any provision of any executive order or proclamation conflicting with this executive order is superseded to the extent of such conflict. All prior directives, rules, regulations, orders, similar instruments heretofore issued by any federal agency which affect the subject matter of this executive order shall continue in full force and effect unless and until withdrawn or superseded by or under the direction of the secretary under the authority of this order. Nothing in this order shall be construed to limit the powers exercized by the Economic Stabilization Director under Executive Order 9,250 dated Oct. 3, 1942, as amended. Nothing in this order shall be construed to limit the power now exercised by the Price Administrator under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, Public Law 421, 77th Congress, as amended, or the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, Public Law 729, 77th Congress.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
December 5, 1942.

Wide World

New U. S. Food Head Knows What It Means to Produce

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, newly appointed head of the Nation's food program, owns two farms in Carroll County, Indiana, totaling 380 acres. Whenever he can stop there a few days he is likely to don working clothes and go over every phase of the farm work with his men.

Wickard taking full responsibilty for program, including allocation of farm production.

Kansas University Has Delicate Scales Giving 21 Different Weights of Liquid

Wide World-Associated Press

LAWRENCE, Kan.—University of Kansas has a scales which can weigh gases, in incredibly small amounts, such as one-three-hundredth part of the air a lady's thimble can hold.

The instrument is a pioneering industrial as well as scientific tool. Neither sight, smell nor chemical analysis can equal this scales in detecting the extraordinary variety of chemical structures which go into the formation of a gas.

Some of these structures contain the smell. In exceptional cases, the Kansas scales may be said to weigh even the smell.

The instrument was made by Christian Becker of New York City, to the specifications of Dr. H. P. Cady, Professor of Chemistry at Kansas, who is world-famous for the discovery of helium in Southwestern petroleum wells. It was his skill in detecting minute amounts of gas that made helium available to the world.

The scales applies to gases of all sorts the principle which turned up helium, and does a better job than any other instrument.

For example, in weighing the gases from a supposedly pure sample of propyl alcohol, the scales gave 21 different weights for different fractions of the same liquid as heat turned them into gas.

The varying weights indicated previously undetected impurities in the alcohol. The impurities were slight. They were not due to 21 different taints, but to two or more impurities combined in each case in different ways. In this kind of work the scales is the best known indicator of purity.

The scales showed the existence of some impurities in butyl alcohol, which is used for flavoring extracts and for solvents. As a result, chemists were able to make a really pure butyl alcohol.

This finding has practical aspects for the petroleum industry, which deals with hundreds of thousands of carbon compounds, many of them in the form of gases. In fact one other scales already has been made, and is used by a petroleum company.

The gas scales operates just the reverse of ordinary weighing machines. It reads the lifting power of the gas, instead of the pull of gravitation. A glass float rides in the gas like a submerged submarine. The float hangs from a platinum gold-plated wire.

The buoyancy is proportional to the weight of the gas in a given volume, and then in turn is proportional to the relative weights of the molecules making up the gas.

Franz Hals Portrait Auction at $30,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Frans Hals' portrait of the Rev. Caspar Sibelius, a smiling Dutch clergyman, brought $30,000 Dec. 4 at an auction at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc.

The panel, measuring 10½ by 9 inches, came from the collection of Frank D. Stout of Chicago. It was bought by an agent for a private buyer.

Painted in 1637, the picture well known to students of Dutch art, was once on loan exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Willkie Sees Darlan Threat to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—Wendell L. Willkie, already reported as having reached the parting of the ways with Mr. Roosevelt on foreign policy, takes another broad step down his own new road in an article in the Dec. 10 issue of The Christian Advocate, organ of the Methodist Church. He roundly denounces America's "false finagling with expediency, temporary or permanent," such as collaboration with Darlan, as a factor by which "we may lose the peace."

Mr. Willkie takes occasion also to express more pointedly his growing aversion to "colonial imperialism," interpreted as a new slap at Mr. Churchill.

"Nobody will deny," he says in an interview with Clarence W. Hall, editor of the publication, "the importance of winning the war, nor the even greater importance of winning the peace. But some of our leaders seem to forget that how we win the war may determine whether we win the peace."

On the imperialism issue Mr. Willkie refers again to Prime Minister Churchill's recent widely criticized statement.

"When we do not even practice the Four Freedoms at home," Mr. Willkie says, "and when the Prime Minister of Great Britain bluntly tells the world 'we mean to hold our own,' the other peoples of the world are disturbed. And I share their apprehension."

Referring specifically to the Darlan controversy, a subject dropped at White House request, it is understood, from his recent Herald Tribune Forum speech, Mr. Willkie says:

"Under the lame excuse of expediency to save American lives and win an easy victory, we are collaborating with Vichy's Darlan. After promising freedom to the French, we put into control over them the very man who has helped enslave them. And then, when the world's astonishment sweeps down upon us, we endeavor to explain that the deal with this arch-betrayer is only temporary, and that we shall ditch him fast when we have got all we can from him."

Mr. Willkie is even more outspoken than heretofore in his criticism of British imperialism.

"I am the last man in the world to desire or deserve the label anti-British," he says, "but I must, if necessary, run the risk of being so labeled in order to declare that I don't want an Anglo-American war. I don't want an Anglo-American peace. I want a people's war and a people's peace.

"I am against the exploitation and oppression of minority groups everywhere, at home as well as abroad. I am against colonial imperialism, the forced rule of one people over another, by whomever it is imposed and by whatever benevolent aims it is excused."

Mr. Willkie insists that he is "pro-liberty," that he is against the exploitation and oppression of minority groups everywhere.

He notes that he is disturbed because he can see how "the ignoring or repressing of such vital human upsurges can sabotage the peace and give us nothing more than just another Versailles."

That is why he has insisted, he says, on a clear definition of war aims, "established not only by leaders of the Allied nations, but among the Allied people themselves."

"I have found," he says, "that to the people of Africa, the Middle East, China, and the whole Far East, freedom means the orderly but scheduled abolition of the colonial system. It is not too much to say that this sort of freedom is their number one war aim. Lately they have begun to wonder whether it is also ours."

U. S. Japanese Blame Fascists For Dec. 7 Attack

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — A group of friendly Japanese today blamed "Japanese military fascists" for last year's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and adopted a "four point program for complete victory" by the United Nations.

The program adopted by the Japanese American Committee for Democracy included mobilizing the "entire energy" of the Japanese American community toward this nation's war effort; intensifying the fight against Axis propaganda; overcoming racial discrimination; and utilizing fully loyal Japanese manpower here "to achieve maximum production for victory."

Max Hill, Associated Press correspondent recently returned from Japan, told the gathering that all American-born Japanese who were in Japan at the time of the attack were forced to relinquish their American citizenship and many were inducted into military service.

Stating there was no form of "organized resistance" operating in Japan now, Mr. Hill declared that the "ordinary Japanese" realize the cause of the war and "underneath, most of them are hoping for a victory by the United Nations."

Answer to Pearl Harbor

Associated Press

Another Aircraft Carrier Launched

The U. S. S. Belleau Wood slid into the Delaware River Dec. 6 at the Camden, N. J., yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. It is the third carrier to be launched from the yards in the past 15 weeks. Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, wife of the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, was sponsor.

President Praises Military Heads; Knox Sees Japan Near End at Sea

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox asserted today that Japan's loss of warships, cargo vessels and troop transports was approaching the point of desperation and imperiling the security of her far-flung Pacific Island bases.

The enemy's "maritime strength," he said in an article in the Army and Navy Journal, has been cut in one year of war "to a few thousand tons short of desperately impairing Nippon's extended lines of communication and supply."

"The time is actually close," he continued, "when the Japanese forces in the occupied islands of the Pacific will suffer for lack of replacements in manpower, weapons, ammunition and medical supplies—for the lack of ships to transport them."

For this situation he gave much credit to the war of attrition waged during the last 12 months by American submarines in the Western Pacific, and translating the subs' accomplishments into terms of future battles, he added:

"Patient whittling away of the ship strength of our maritime enemy, Japan, lessens the magnitude of the task our men will have to do with bomb and bayonet along the long, hard road to Tokyo."

Against the attrition suffered by Japan, whose replacement rate is much less than that of the United States, Secretary Knox set the fact that "our own shipyards are launching naval vessels at a constantly accelerated rate, which has already provided us today with a far larger, harder-hitting and faster fleet than we had on Dec. 7, 1941."

He said submarine construction time had been cut since Pearl Harbor by four months and three days; a battleship has been put into the fleet seven months ahead of schedule; destroyers are produced in little more than half the time it took in 1940, and the latest aircraft carrier sent to sea was built "in exactly half the time, plus four days, required to complete her predecessor."

He gave much credit for cooperation in waging the naval phase of this year's predominately naval campaigns to the forces of other members of the United Nations.

Axis Shows Fear Of U. S. Short Wave

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 7

American short-wave broadcasts and other news "penetrates the stoutest walls of censorship and suppression" to reach the people of Axis-occupied Europe and Asia, Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Office of War Information's overseas operations, reported today.

Writing in the current issue of the Army and Navy Journal, unofficial service publication, Mr. Sherwood said:

"Although no polls of opinion can be taken in these countries, we get the answer from our enemies themselves, from their increasing admonitions to their own people to stop believing the lies that are told them by American and British and Russian and Chinese propagandists. Our enemies wouldn't be denying these 'lies' if their people in ever increasing numbers had not heard of or read of them."

Mary Booth Arrives In Cairo From Reich

CAIRO, Dec. 7 (AP)—Col. Mary Booth of the Salvation Army, granddaughter of the founder of the organization, has arrived in Cairo after having spent two and one-half years in internment camps in Germany.

Colonel Booth has exchanged with a number of other British women for German women detained in Palestine. She was seized by the Germans in Belgium early in the war while making for Ostend, and was subjected to 24 hours of questioning by the Gestapo, who suspected her of being a spy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt sees the United States' assumption of initiative on the fighting fronts as the "outcome of thoughtful estimate made not by nightmarish amateurs, but by military men whose lives have been consecrated to the study of war," in a letter written for the Army and Navy Journal.

The text of his letter follows:

"The dominant note of our common war effort is unity, unity of our people, and unity of the United Nations. That is the hard fact which is the spearhead of victory. I am happy in the knowledge that it exists with us. Upon the battlefields of the seas and the continents cross them, our crews and troops are operating with the efficiency of well trained and disciplined teams. Coral Sea, Midway, the Solomons, New Guinea and North Africa are shining instances of their power. Also, thanks to the patriotism of our people, our land has become the arsenal of democracy from which, to quote Milton's pregnant lines, the

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds:
At which the universal host up sent
A shout that tore hell's concave, and beyond
Frightened the reign of chaos and old night.

I take pride in the grim determination of our people to preserve our democratic heritage whatever the sacrifices required of them; in the deeds of our fighting personnel, which are adding unfading glory to our traditions; in the magnificent resistance and resurgence of Britain, Russia and China, and in the unconquerable spirit flaming in the countries desecrated by the Frankensteins created by blood-fouled criminals.

I take pride, too, in our unity in deliberation, in decision, in action. Our initial acceptance of the defensive, our assumption of the initiative when the opportunity struck, were no hit or miss calculations. They were the outcome of thoughtful estimate made not by nightmarish amateurs, but by military men whose lives have been consecrated to the study of war. An outstanding example of their labors is the brilliant campaign under way in North Africa.

The truth about the war effort of the United Nations will make our people appreciate how great has been, and promises to be, our progress toward victory and freedom for mankind.

130 New Generals Named by Stalin

MOSCOW, Dec. 7 (AP)—Premier Stalin named 130 new generals and promoted 13 others today in the longest list of appointments of generals for the Red Army since the beginning of the war.

Col. Peter Gorokhov, commanding a unit in the Battle of Stalingrad, was one of 130 raised to the rank of major general.

Three vice-commissars of defense were promoted, Yefim Shadenko to colonel general and Lev Mekhlis and Alexander Shcherbakov to lieutenant general.

Welles Finds Selfish Trend To Isolationism for Profits

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 7 (AP)—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles declared here that on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor "We can once more follow the machinations of those special privilege interests which would turn the policy of the United States into one of narrow isolation, because of their belief that they themselves would profit through such a course."

He spoke at the dedication of the Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial at St. Paul's Church, Eastchester. His address, in which he paid tribute to the President's mother as "the great mother of a great son," was radiocast.

"Already we hear again the voices of those who decry all forms of practical international co-operation," Mr. Welles said. "Already we can see the efforts of those who would make this fundamental issue, the issue of our national future, a question of party politics."

Stating that the United Nations' "association of free peoples" is vital to the successful prosecution of the war, Mr. Welles asked, "Do we realize that an association of the free peoples of the United Nations when the war is won is just as essential to the future security of this country?"

"The cost of our participation in the war and of our military and naval production will burden the United States with a staggering national debt which must be paid by the taxpayers of this country," he said.

"To win this struggle we are necessarily diverting the greater portion of our tremendous productive capacity into channels of destruction, not those of construction, and the debt burden which will have been created will inevitably affect the manner of life of every one of us and will inevitably diminish the opportunity for the progressive advancement of the generation to come.

"Would we not as a people have been better advised if we had been willing 20 years ago to join with the other free peoples of the earth in promoting an international order which would have maintained the peace of the world, and which could have prevented the rise of those conditions which have resulted in the total war of today?"

Glycerine Price to U. S. Reduced by Soap Makers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The glycerine, vital ingredient of ammunition, have agreed to reduce their price 1 cent a pound—about 5 per cent—on all sales to the Government.

"The exact size of the saving cannot be made public because this figure would reveal the extent of the Government's annual purchases of glycerine," the Office of Prince Administration said Dec. 5, but added that it was big.

The manufacturers are Armour Soap Works, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Harshaw Chemical Company, Lever Brothers, Procter & Gamble, and Swift & Co.

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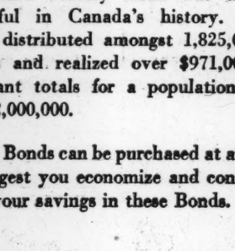

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Toronto Plays Leading Role in War Effort in Both Industry and Armed Forces

District Contributes Fifth Of Recruits for Services

By Eleanor Jackson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The City of Toronto, as always in the past, continues to play to the full its part in the struggle in which the Empire is engaged, and has borne its share of responsibility in the manifold phases of activity which have a bearing on the Canadian war effort.

Whether on the industrial front, in the armed forces, economically, or in voluntary services, the 850,000 citizens of Toronto and district have, without stint, answered the challenge to the Empire.

The City is more than ever a scene of military activity as we move into the fourth year of the war, with both men and women flocking to the colors, and the district supplies at least one-fifth of the recruits for the three armed services. The City has a larger percentage of voluntary enlistments for the active Army than any other military district, figures show, and after the Dieppe raid, recruiting here touched new highs.

Headquarters for military district No. 2, Toronto has the district depot reservoir for troops, where men are taken on Army strength, sent to training centers, and then posted to the various units. To accommodate the thousands of men passing through the reservoir all the time, the former General Exhibits Building, of Canadian National Exhibition fame, has been converted into Webb Hall, said to be the largest mass feeding center on the continent.

A small arms training center has been established here where specially selected officers and men from the various regiments are given instruction in the proper use of platoon, company, and battalion weapons, and are brought up to date in latest developments in small arms of all kinds. After their courses, they return to their regiments to act as instructors, with the result that each unit now has men who are absolutely up to the minute in Bren guns, Browning machine guns, rifles.

Many of the historic Toronto regiments are overseas, forming part of the spearhead ready for the offensive to come, and have reserve battalions training here—the Toronto Scottish, the 48th Highlanders, the Royal Regiment of Canada, the Queen's Own Rifles, the Toronto Irish Regiment. The Royal Regiment, and men from the Toronto Scottish took part in the Dieppe raid. The City is also well represented in the ranks of the Army Service Corps, Ordnance, Medical, Engineering, Artillery, Veterans' Guards, the Armoured Corps, Signals and Staff.

Although an inland City, Toronto is credited with more than 10 per cent of the total enlistments in the Navy, all of which are voluntary. The City has placed more than 4,000 men in the Navy through H.M.C.S.York—1,100 in the Royal Navy—and from these ranks have come more than 500 officers. The City has also sent men to the Merchant Navy, and thousands of Sea Cadets have been trained.

The Commonwealth Air Training Plan is functioning at top speed, and has actually exceeded all expectations.

There are several training schools in the City; a supply depot where more than $25,000,000 in standard equipment is stored, and which had a civilian staff of more than 800 in addition to the RCAF staff; Manning Pool; courses at the University and Technical Schools; and airmen from the four corners of the earth have been officially welcomed by the City. Ontario enlistments in the Air Force for the first five months of this year amounted to 7,899.

Air Cadet Squadrons

Air Cadet squadrons are being formed rapidly in the City, as this civilian project is making a tremendous appeal to Canadian lads who want to learn about engines, aircraft recognition, principles of flight and meteorology. The organization is patterned on the Air Training Corps in Great Britain. Intended to be maintained after the war as a youth training plan, Air Cadet work is designed to supply pre-entry training to boys between 15 and 18 years of age, and shortens the period of rtaining in the RCAF by several months.

The Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division, and the Canadian Women's Army Corps both form part of Canada's active Army, and these uniformed girls are daily taking over more jobs in the fighting forces, freeing men for active service. The Royal Canadian Navy has also begun recruiting women for service in an organization following closely the Women's Royal Naval Service. Their first training establishment is at Galt, but naval authorities have made a "mutual agreement" to convert a Toronto residence into a training center in the near future.

The Women's Division, R. C. A. F., has one of the two training centers in the City, and recently passed its first important milestone when the command of No. 6 Manning Depot here was handed to a woman for the first time in history, Squadron Leader Arnold Bevan handed over command to Squadron Officer Winnifred Taylor. In just over a year the girls have made themselves indispensable to the service, and each air station in Canada, active or training, now has a section of a possible 130 airwomen in it, who form a self-contained unit. Their first contingent went overseas this fall.

Impressive as has been the City's contribution in a military way, it has had an even more important bearing on the industrial front. Starting from scratch, as it were, without necessary plants, machines, tools, or skilled artisans for the production of airplanes, tanks, machine guns, rfles, shells—all the equipment needed to maintain the armed forces in the field of action—during the past three years plant after plant has been equipped to handle large war contracts, and time after time these plants have expanded, and with men and women working 24-hour shifts, have poured out Bren guns, Brownings, rifles, munitions, corvettes, minesweepers, precision instruments, in a never-ending stream.

Unemployment figures tell the story graphically. In January, 1939, the total number of persons on relief in the City was 71,804. In October of this year there were only 6,188 recipients.

To facilitate movement of workers to essential industries, National Selective Offces were opened here this past fall, and Toronto firms classified into one of four priorities. There is a definite shortage of skilled workers, both men and women. The Selective Service here, informed of the need for men capable of working with fine mechanisms and precision instruments, has just completed a survey of the jewelry business in the hope of filling the needs there. This is presumably a beginning of a previously announced plan to survey so-called nonessential industries with a view to finding special workers for certain war effort plants. Between 70 and 75 per cent of people being placed by Selective Service in the City are going to essential war work.

Women in increasing numbers are taking their places beside the men in war industries, but even more thousands must enter the field to relieve the situation. The consensus of opinion in factories employing them in numbers is that they are most capable, and shine particularly in any type of precision work where manual dexterity is an asset. Toronto women are operating lathes in Bren gun plants, turning out thousands of Lee-Enfield rifles, stitching fabric on aeroplanes, doing intricate welding jobs, sewing gas masks, weighing and gauging cartridges

Canadian Acme Screw and Gear, Ltd., report 10 women to 16 men in the plant; Small Arms, Ltd., say that two out of five of their workers are men; to make the Lee-Enfield rifle takes 193 operations, the barrel alone 52 of these, and all but three are done by women; John Inglis has 12,000 employees now as compared with 2,400 in 1939, and 50 per cent are women; Research Enterprises, Ltd., has more than 30 per cent women among its 4,000 very highly skilled employees.

The highly skilled production workers at Research Enterprises, Ltd., besides turning out about 14,000 pounds of optical glass a month, a figure greatly in excess of what was dreamed possible when the factory was built some two years ago, also produce gun sights, dial sights, sighting telescopes, tank periscopes, range finders, automatic fire control devices.

Women in Shipyards

Shipyards have always been considered man's domain, but for the first time in history, Toronto Shipbuilding Company has now 27 women working as tractor drivers, messengers, clerks in stores and tool crib, and as welders.

At Small Arms, Ltd., the 3,000 workers manufacture rifles and bayonets, the Sten machine carbine, together with magazines and equipment, with mass production made possible by special tooling of machines. The Lee-Enfield No. 4 rifle had its origin in England. Because of a shortage of walnut, butts of these rifles are now being made of Canadian

De Havilland Aircraft, operating in conjunction with Government owned Federal Aircraft, turns out Tiger Moth Trainers, Avro Anson twin-engine bomber trainers, and twin-engine fighters. Massey-Harris, Ltd., manufactures wings for planes, and munitions; and so the list of local war industries might go on. Within the past year or so other crown companies have been organized to meet production problems, and surmount certain supply, purchasing and administration problems. One firm salvages and reconditions old cutting tools and gauges for use in the war effort, selected personnel having been trained at the Eastern Cutter Salvage Corporation plant, Melbourne Merchandising Ltd., purchases in bulk wood needed for military contracts; Polymer Corporation, Ltd., was formed this year to manufacture synthetic rubber.

The Toronto Industrial Commission reports a rising tide of interest on the part of British manufacturers, and points out that many of the plants established recently have a postwar counterpart. One new industry which will not diminish in importance during peacetime is the manufacture of fine aircraft instruments. Precision workers in a factory are now producing millions of dollars worth of instruments for use in Canadian and United States built aircraft. Manufacturers of precision tools are now preparing to manufacture complete sets of high precision drawing instruments, which articles were largely imported from Switzerland and European countries.

Wood and Plastic Work

Recent bulletins of the Toronto Industrial Commission report that Canadian Wooden Aircraft, Ltd., has been organized as a new company to produce specialized wooden construction for the aircraft industry. Operations are covered by patents of European origin. International Aeronautical Corporation, Ltd., has made manufacturing arrangements with the Penelyte Division of the St. Regis Paper Company of New York City granting them Canadian rights to fabricate the American company's lines of plastic parts for aircraft. Cannon-Electric Co., Ltd., new Canadian subsidiary of a Los Angeles company, will manufacture cable connectors and plugs.

Although new aeroplanes are manufactured in numbers at local plants, this work is being rivalled by the aircraft overhaul and repair business, according to "Canadian Aviation." It was estimated that overhaul and modification work will be handled at the end of this year at the rate of about $100,000,000 a year. One of the chain of shops is at Toronto.

A recent clinic on wartime production problems here gave leaders of such industries an opportunity to see what has been accomplished by efficient plants in devising improved tools and methods to save critical materials, machine tools, and labor. Search for substitutes and for ways of making one machine do the work that two once did, and for methods of making greatest use of manufacturing plants in the days ahead were problems discussed. Plywood and plastics figured largely in the substitutes shown. Estimates made by Production Co-ordinator H. J. Carmichael was that the conservation and substitution program would save the country more than $100,000,000 in 1943. There must, however, be co-operation among manufacturers, who must help each other with their problems, free excess labor and machines.

Revolutionary Industrialism

The exhibits illustrated the revolutionary tactics Canadian industrialists have already taken to overcome shortage of metals and other materials.

Training is given to men and women in scores of technical and vocational schools under the War Emergency Training program. Central Technical Schol here alone trained 34,000 workers in two years. This school has also one of the new "Job Instructor Training Institutes," where courses are given in foremanship training. The Department of Labor is co-operating with the universities in repeating four weeks' courses given last summer in personnel management training. Such courses were given at the university here, and resulted in scores of elected representatives from war and other industries being trained.

To enable mothers with small children to work in essential industries, the city is opening day nurseries for the care of pre-school children as rapidly as possible. Volunteer workers from the Women's Voluntary Services are now being trained for the work.

The housing situation has been growing more acute, but so far no decision has been reached as to possible construction of Wartime Housing units here, but conversion of vacant stores into housing units will soon make available some 1,425 dwellings. In addition, a house-to-house canvass is being conducted by the Women's Voluntary Services, and an average of one in 10 householders interviewed so far will rent rooms.

Women's Voluntary Services, newly organized under Federal Government plan, is helping to mobolize volunteer workers, and will adopt the "Block Plan" system, which has proven successful in the United States and Great Britain.

W. I. B. Photo

War Industry in Canada

Upper: The Spitfire fighting plane uses a Browning Aircraft .303-inch machine gun like the weapons in the foreground. The woman worker is applying a gauge to barrels for the gun. The Browning, the Boys antitank gun, and the Bren submachine gun are in quantity production at Canada's great Bren gun factory. Lower: Shirley Patterson, M. A., of Harvard University, demonstrates a polariscope to C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, during a tour of Research Industries in Toronto. This plant makes precision optical instruments for industry and the armed forces. The polariscope gives an indication of the perfection of the heat-treating of optical glass.

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Text of Statement on U. S. Manpower

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's executive order "providing for the most effective mobilization and utilization of the national manpower and transferring the selective service system to the War Manpower Commission" read as follows:

In order to promote the most effective mobilization and utilization of the national manpower and to eliminate so far as possible waste of manpower due to disruptive recruitment and undue migration of workers, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including the first War Powers Act, 1941, and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as President of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The War Manpower Commission (established by Section 1 of Executive Order No. 9139, dated April 18, 1942) shall consist of a chairman appointed by the President and the one representative, designated subject to the approval of the chairman, of each of the following departments and agencies: The Department of War, the Department of the Navy, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, The Federal Security Agency, the War Production Board, the United States Civil Service Commission, the National Housing Agency, and such other executive departments and agencies as the President shall determine; and a joint representative of the War Shipping Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation, designated by the chairman of the War Manpower Commission (hereinafter referred to as the chairman).

Selective Service

2. (a) The Selective Service System created and established for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and all of its functions, powers, duties, personnel (including the Director of Selective Service), records, property and funds (including all unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations or other funds available for the administration of said act, as amended) are transferred to the War Manpower Commission in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President, and shall be administered under the supervision and direction of the chairman. The local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the chairman, continue to exercise the functions, powers, and duties vested in them by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

(b) The functions, powers and duties of the Director of Selective Service, including authority delegated to him by the President under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, are transferred to the chairman and may be exercised through the Director of Selective Service and such other officers, agents and persons and in such manner as the chairman may determine

(c) The Chief of Finance, United States Army, shall act as the fiscal, distributing and accounting agent of the chairman in carrying out the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

3. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall, after consultation with the chairman, determine the number of men required to be selected each month in order to fulfill the total respective requirements of the Army and Navy as approved by the President. The chairman shall furnish the required number of men through the Selective Service System.

4. After the effective date of this order no male person who has attained the eighteenth anniversary and has not attained the thirty-eighth anniversary of the day of his birth shall be inducted into the enlisted personnel of the armed forces (including Reserve components), except, under provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; but any such person who has, on or before the effective date of this order, submitted a bona fide application for voluntary enlistment may be enlisted with ten days after said date.

Employers' Responsibility

5. In so far as the effective prosecution of the war requires it, the chairman shall take all lawful and appropriate steps to assure that (a) all hiring, rehiring, solicitation and recruiting of workers in or for work, in any establishment, plant, facility, occupation or area designated by the chairman as subject to the provisions of this section shall be conducted solely through the United States Employment Service or in accordance with such arrangements as the chairman may approve; and (b) no employer shall retain in his employ any worker whose services are more urgently needed in any establishment, plant, facility, occupation or area designated as more essential by the chairman pursuant to this section.

6. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall take such steps as may be necessary to assure that all training programs for the armed forces (including their Reserve components) and the Women's Army Auxuliary Corps, which are carried on in non-Federal educational institutions, conform with such policies or regulations as the chairman, after conclusion with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, prescribes as necessary to insure the efficient utilization of the nation's educational facilities and personnel for the effective prosecution of the war.

7. The chairman shall (a) issue such policies, rules, regulations, and general or special orders as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this order, (b) take steps to prevent and relieve gross inequities or undue hardships arising from the exercise of the provisions of Section 5 of this order in so far as he finds so doing will not interfere with the effective prosecution of the war, and (c) establish such procedures (including appeals) as are necessary to assure a hearing to any person claiming that any action, taken by any local or regional agent or agency of the War Manpower Commission pursuant to Section 5 of this order and said Executive Order No. 9139, is unfair or unreasonable as applied to him.

8. (A) The chairman may perform the functions and duties and exercise the powers, authority and discretion conferred upon him by this order or any other order of the President through such officers, agents and persons and in such manner as he shall determine.

(B) The chairman may avail himself of the services and facilities of such executive departments and agencies as he determines may be of assistance in carrying out the provisions of this order. He may accept the services and facilities of State and local agencies.

9. Subject to appeal to the President or to such agent or agency as the President may designate, each executive department and agency shall so utilize its facilities, services and personnel and take such action, under authority vested in it by law, as the chairman, after consultation with such department or agency, determines necessary to promote compliance with the provisions of this order or of policies, directives or regulations prescribed under said Executive Order No. 9139.

Management-Labor Policy

10. The chairman shall appoint a management - labor policy committee to be selected from the fields of labor, agriculture and industrial management and shall consult with the members thereof in carrying out his responsibilities. The chairman may appoint such other advisory committees composed of representatives of governmental or private groups or both as he deems appropriate.

11. The chairman shall be ex officio an additional member of the Economic Stabilization Board established by Executive Order o. 9250, dated Oct. 3, 1942.

12. All prior executive orders, insofar as they are in conflict herewith, are amended accordingly. All prior regulations, ruling and other directives relating to the Selective Service System shall remain in effect, except insofar as they are in conflict with this order or are hereafter amended by regulations, rulings or other directives issued by or under the direction of the chairman.

13. This order shall take effect immediately and shall continue in force and effect until the termination of Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
The White House.
Dec. 5, 1942.

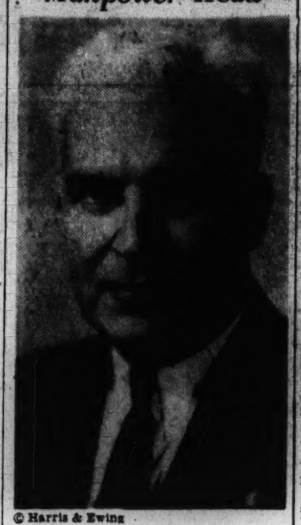
Navy May Enlist Volunteers of 17

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 7

The Navy may still enlist volunteers 17 years of age, as it has been doing, and both the Army and Navy may enlist specialists over 38 years old, but the order was designed to give unified supervision over military and civilian manpower procurement and disposition for all men between the ages of 18 and 38.

Manpower Head



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Paul V. McNutt

His powers increased by President.

Martin Is Sure of G. O. P. Victory in 1944

Continued from Page 1

ing and unpolitical plight; after long hours of conferences extending over the past two days, it couldn't negotiate an advance agreement on the chairmanship.

Mr. Martin despairingly conceded this morning that harmony continued to elude the Committeemen and the Committeewomen and that "it looks as though we'll have to fight for it."

The trouble is that while the Committee has a neat formula for determining the Chairman, it yet cannot agree on any candidate to fit the formula. The formula is: A Western man who does not come from a State which has a favorite son presidential aspirant and who is sufficiently uncommitted to be satisfactory to the isolationist, internationalist and middle-road wings of the party.

As of this hour: nice formula, no agreement.

Hope of peaceful settlement vanished when Werner W. Schroeder, able isolationist, announced that he was in the fight to the finish for the chairmanship, while anti-Schroeder forces, though strong, were unable to coalesce on an alternative candidate.

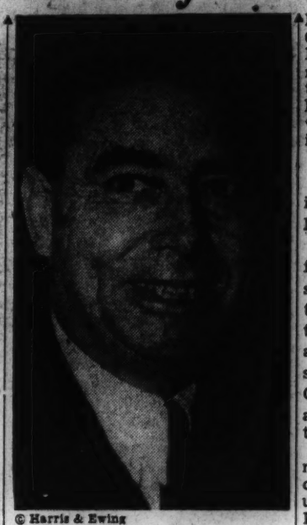
A floor battle is in prospect. Looks like they'll have to vote for an open chairman openly arrived at.

Contest Over Chairmanship

When the choice of the new National Chairman is announced, it will on the record of the vote be unanimous but behind the choice there will have been a contest of some proportions. It is significantly an isolationist contest and typifies the unresolved problem which the Republican Party will ultimately have to face.

It was the candidacy of Mr. Schroeder for the G. O. P. chairmanship which brought the isolationist issue out in the open here even as it was brought out into the open at the committee meeting in Chicago last April when Wendell L. Willkie's mild co-operationist resolution was adopted. Mr. Schroeder is a Chicago attorney, an Illinois Committeeman, and warmly commended by the Chicago Tribune for his isolationist position.

Mr. Schroeder's candidacy all along had substantial strength but has been vigorously opposed by supporters of Mr. Willkie and others who contended that his election would mark a "retrogression" from the liberal international policy initiated at Chicago. The opposition to Mr. Schroeder is not personal. He is recognized as an experienced and efficient political organizer but Mr. Willkie has publicly taken the position that the accord between Mr. Schroeder and the Chicago Tribune would make his election a symbol to indorsement of extreme isolationism. Senator Robert A. Taft has been on hand to give a guiding influence to the Schroeder campaign.



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Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Retiring National Chairman forecasts popular and electoral victory.

Since an active compaign has been carried on both in behalf of and against Mr. Schroeder his election as Chairman would be a victory for the isolationist forces in the Republican Party, his defeat would be a farther impetus against the isolationists and even a unanimous compromise on another candidate would only produce an appearance of unanimity. A divergence of policy and leadership would exist under the surface and the choice may properly be evaluated with this background.

At his press conference yesterday Representative Martin announcing that his resignation was absolutely final laughingly agreed with a very reluctant dismissal the suggestion that the Committee ought to compromise on the election of Jim Farley as Republican Chairman. "What's that saying?" he replied, "we could go farther and do worse and probably will." But Mr. Martin was very sure that the Republicans were not going to do worse in 1944 but even better.

Mr. Martin was certain about those 328 electoral votes and on the basis of the Nov. 3 elections he confidently listed the following States as conclusively Republican: Connecticut, 8; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 28; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 8; Maine, 5; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 19; Minnesota, 11; Nebraska, 6; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 16; Ohio, 25; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 35; South Dakota, 4; Vermont, 3. Total electoral votes, 235.

And then the States now considered safely tucked away in the Republican corner: California, 25; Colorado, 6; New York, 47; North Dakota, 4; West Virginia, 8; Wyoming, 3. Total electoral, 93. Grand total as Mr. Martin saw it 328. Margin of Republican presidential victory in 1944 as Mr. Martin saw it, 52.

Reasons for Discontent

And why are the Republicans in this promising position? Mr. Martin saw it in these terms;

"The people are weary of confusion, contradictions and inconsistencies in government. They are tired of inefficiency, of procrastination, of wasteful spending. They are sick of thousands of unnecessary political strap-hangers on the Government pay roll of favoritism and arrogant bureaucratic domination."

Besides Mr. Schroeder the Committee has had a number of other candidates for the chairmanship under consideration. They include Harrison E. Spangler, Iowa National Committeeman; John B. Hollister of Cincinnati, Senator Taft's law partner who was associated with the Willkie campaign; Alf M. Landon, 1936 G. O. P. presidential nominee; Senator John G. Townsend of Delaware; Frank E. Gannett, New York state publisher; J. Kenneth Bradley, Connecticut National Committeeman; Frederick E. Baker of Washington; and John D. M. Hamilton, Mr. Landon's campaign manager in 1936.

When Senator Taft arrived in St. Louis on the week end he brought with him the first presidential boom of the pre-convention season. He started it by announcing his definite withdrawal from the lists and his support of Ohio's Governor, John W. Bricker, who has just been elected for a third term. Senator Taft declared that he would prefer to remain in the Senate than seek the presidential nomination.

"In my opinion Mr. Bricker's administration of the government of Ohio has been notable among all the States in the Union. He is exceptionally qualified to be the Republican candidate and the President, and he is likely to win both the nomination and the election," Senator Taft declared.

Bricker's Comment

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 7 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker said here Dec. 5 that he appreciated "very much" United States Senator Robert A. Taft's indorsement of him as Ohio's favorite son candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1944.

"I appreciate Bob's good will very much," the Governor asserted. "That's all I can say at this time."

Pearl Harbor Anniversary Finds Nation Driving Ahead

Continued from Page 1

rival agencies. Since the men are of Cabinet rank they will have direct access to the President at the top.

Four "Czars" Named

As the situation now stands, four "czars" have been named, and the war program takes clearer shape:

Paul V. McNutt—manpower.
Claude R. Wickard—food.
Harold L. Ickes—petroleum.
William M. Jeffers—rubber.

Mr. Wickard's appointment was accompanied by a lengthy executive order making him responsible for food supply from farm production to consumer rationing, or, as it is being expressed here, from soup to nuts. In every warring country food rationing has turned out to be only next in importance to armament manufacture, and this is particularly true in the United States which is feeding its Allies.

Meanwhile, Mr. McNutt—like Mr. Wickard a citizen of Indiana—let it be known that he probably will retain Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as Director of Selective Service. General Hershey has been on the job since July, 1941.

Recruiting Barred

Appointment of Mr. McNutt immediately settled one basic point, voluntary recruiting for Army and Navy of men between 18 and 38 is stopped. General Hershey asked for such a step for months.

Under the new arrangement, Mr. McNutt is in charge of both military and civilian manpower, and it is his job to distribute it to best advantage. Henceforth, for example, a precious toolmaker will not be permitted to enlist as a buck private, and ultimately it is hoped a more efficient and orderly use will be made of the limited number of workers.

Meager Turnout Marks N. J. Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7—Only 1,269,869 of the 2,179,954 eligible voters in New Jersey cast ballots at the November general election, a less than 60 per cent turnout was disclosed Dec. 5 by the official returns submitted by the Secretary of State's office to the Board of Canvassers.

Even in Mayor Frank Hague's stronghold of Democratic Hudson County, usually a heavy vote-producer, stay-at-homes numbered nearly 100,000, while in Essex the difference between the registration and ballots cast was almost 160,000.

The official tabulation gives Albert Hawkes, Republican, who defeated Senator William H. Smathers, Democrat, a plurality of 89,004. Senator Smathers carried only five counties—Hudson by 115,710, Camden by 8,744, Middlesex by 6,008, Sussex by 2,921, and Warren by 42. Essex was Mr. Hawkes' banner county, giving him a 54,591 margin, which was nearly equalled in Bergen with 50,568.

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President of Mexico Is Urged To Decree Social Security Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Labor organizations and Government elements are hopeful that Mexico's social security project may become a law before the end of this year. According to official sources in the Mexican Department of Labor the suggestion has been made that President Avila Camacho, who has spoken in favor of the project, evoke the extraordinary powers vested in him because of the war emergency, to give the project legal status. This would aim at forestalling mutilation of the bill in Congress.

The Mexican Social Security plan, which was presented before the Inter-American Social Security Conference at Santiago, Chile, last September with much success, has been termed by both Mexican and foreign experts in social legislation as one of the most advanced and comprehensive social security measures in this Hemisphere.

In his address President Avila Camacho stated that one of his greatest concerns had been to inaugurate an era in which the gains of the Mexican Revolution would be consolidated on the basis of national unity. One of the most important conquests of the Revolution has been Mexican labor legislation, he said, which "neither can nor should remain static." Social security is a proven demonstration of national solidarity, he continued, and "from the ethical point of view, it suppresses the erroneous notion that aid to the worker is an act of beneficence or of love."

Sentiment for the legislation has been gradually built up under the guidance of Labor Minister Garcia Tellez.

According to Miguel Garcia Cruz, Chief of the Department of Social Securities of the Mexican Labor Department and one of the authors of the project, the Mexican plan represents a synthesis of the experiences of all the American countries which have such laws, as well as certain of the European countries, including Germany, Greece, Czechoslovakia and England.

The plan differs from the Social Security Law of the United States he says, chiefly in that it centralizes and standardizes pensions and insurances for the entire Republic. Instead of a variety of State laws, as we have, which take care of accident, sickness and unemployment insurance according to each State's decision, Mexico will have a single federal code which takes care of all types of social insurance including old-age pensions. The latter is the primary concern of the federal law of the United States.

Señor Garcia Cruz declares that opposition to the plan on the part of certain employers is not a technical opposition based on objections to the scientific validity, but is simply the resistance of this class to measures for labor protection.

Certain organizations of commerce and industry have said however that the plan would tax the national economy too heavily and also that the actuarial counts are unsound.

In answer to the first criticism Señor Garcia Cruz points out that while the extent of risks covered by the plan is extensive, the entire program will not be put into effect at once. The first step will be to introduce insurance for sickness and maternity; the second for accidents and professional illness, and finally to introduce security for old age.

Unemployment is covered in the law only in cases of involuntary retirement because of advanced age; 60 years is taken as the maximum for this pension, while 65 years is the age for retirement on pension.

Also the obligation for security will be extended successively to different parts of the country, according to special circumstances, geographic situation, population density, industrial development and other considerations. In addition, the same gradual extension will be applied to the classes of workers affected. First the obligation will include industrial, commercial and transport workers, who with members of their families will represent about 3,500,000 individuals; later, Government workers, rural workers, domestics and employees in family enterprises will be included.

The application will thus be gradual, Señor Garcia Cruz points out, so that at best it will take five years to establish the system in the entire Republic, and "consequently the small augment which the system will cause (in the cost of production) will be realized in time and space in an almost unnoticeable form."

Regarding the actuarial tables, Señor Garcia Cruz states they were determined according to modern standards and in conformity with policies of the International Labor Office. "They cannot be criticized except by experts," he says, pointing out that employers will benefit from the law by the increased efficiency of their workers it will bring.

Reward for Alertness

Associated Press

Soldier Who Tried to Warn Pearl Harbor Receiving Commission

Joseph L. Lockard, Williamsport, Pa. (left), who gave the warning that went unheeded as the Japanese approached Pearl Harbor, having the bars of a second lieutenant pinned on his shoulders by Brig. Gen. George L. VanDeusen at Fort Monmouth, N. J. He was put through officers' training school as part of the reward for his alertness. His wife is watching the ceremony.

Pearl Harbor Hero Says, Look to Present, Not Back

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 7 (AP)—The private who worked overtime without being asked at a lonely Hawaiian aircraft listening post a year ago and who heard the Japanese planes coming toward Pearl Harbor had little time today to look back.

Second Lieut. Joseph Lockard, who was then a private, has been stationed here in recent weeks, awaiting assignment.

His wife is with him.

The former Williamsport, Pa., youth said on the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack:

"It's better not to think what happened that morning.

"We have to give our time to what's happening now and wait for history to catch up with the rest of it, when the war is won."

Got Bars Hard Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Lieut. Joseph L. Lockhard, wearing gold bars he earned by choosing a stiff officers' training course when he could have had a commission as the gift of a grateful nation, now gives orders, and when he brings in a report even his superior officers are not likely to disregard it.

His jump to a secure place in the Hall of United States Military Heroes came at a few minutes past seven on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941. A private in charge of an aircraft-detector, he stayed at the machine practicing after his period of duty was over. He was "showing the ropes" to Private George Elliott. While listening, some 55 minutes before the attack, he heard something that sounded suspicous. It was the peculiar drone of approaching airplanes.

He took this news to an officer, who thereupon lost his chance for military heroism by refusing to get excited about the news. Less than an hour after this ample advance warning had been ignored, the enemy struck American shipping and military installations on the island of Oahu like a thousand thunderbolts.

About two months after young Lockard had been recognized by millions of Americans as this country's first hero of World War II, he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal and was promoted to Staff Sergeant. He was then transferred to the United States and on March 13 entered the Officer Candidate School of the Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

On July 12, he received those precious possessions—his second-lieutenant bars. With them he received the commendation of the commanding officer who said that "his grades have been excellent and he has won his commission entirely on merit."

There followed a short period when he served as instructor at the Fort Monmouth School. Then came orders to report elsewhere.

Unlimited Photography of Action From Every Angle With New Camera

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 7 (AP)—Hugh Harman, pioneer film animator, reports the originating of the ultrascope, which he described as for the first time making possible unlimited photography of action and background from every angle of a 360-degree spherical range.

Disclosing that the camera had been under construction for five years, Mr. Harman said:

"There is no scene too complicated for the ultrascope to record."

It makes possible, he added, combined drawn and live-action scenes that appear lifelike and have the depth of perception and focus of the normal eye.

It already has been used on several training films for the armed forces, Mr. Harman said, claiming that men thus have learned complicated tasks eight times faster than by personal or other instruction methods.

It is being utilized for the first time for general release on a war subject, "We Can Lose," but Mr. Harman said it would be made available to other companies for difficult scenes in military training films.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

New York

New York—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 30; Jan. 3, 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; WOLF, 1490kc, on Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 30; Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc., Dec. 30; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1360kc., Jan. 3; Feb. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc., Dec. 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc., Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc., Dec. 20; Jan. 17; Feb. 21.

German Gardener Indicted Anew

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Helmut Leiner, German gardener acquitted of treason Nov. 30 by a directed verdict, was named in two new Federal indictments Dec. 4 charging trading with the enemy and misprision of treason.

The original treason charge accused Leiner, a resident of Astoria, Queens, with giving aid and comfort to two of eight German saboteurs landed by submarine on the East Coast last June in a plan to wreck units of the nation's industry.

In the new indictments, four counts of one involved alleged dealings with Edward John Kerling, one of the saboteurs subsequently executed in Washington.

Norris Favors Peace Policing By the Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Full disarmament of the Axis countries and the maintenance of Allied armies in Germany, Italy and Japan to make sure the disarmament was effected, was advocated by Senator George W. Norris, (Ind.) of Nebraska, last night as the first postwar step by the United Nations.

The veteran Nebraska Senator, one of the few who voted against America's entry into World War I, urged that there be no thought of appeasement, no consideration of a negotiated peace, only unconditional surrender.

Senator Norris was chief speaker at an "Infamy-of-the-Axis" meeting held at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of Freedom House on the anniversary eve of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Messages from Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; King Haakon, of Norway; Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to Washington; Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, and the Prime Ministers of six governments-in-exile sent messages, which were read by Fredric March, stage and screen actor.

Senator Norris, who was defeated in his bid for re-election in November, held that once the Axis had been disarmed, the United Nations should approach the peace table without thought of revenge or hatred, and should draft plans for peace on the basis of equality and freedom for all, extending food and relief assistance to the Axis countries as well as other nations.

He held that in time the Axis peoples would realize that, while their forefathers were compelled to devote full energies to the upbuilding of a military machine, they were getting more out of life as peaceful citizens, and he predicted that it would not be many years "until these conquered nations will be governed by men who have never breathed the spirit of militarism."

Mr. Eden, in his message, declared that "we must banish from the world the possibility of aggression."

"To gain the victory and secure the peace are tasks which will exact the utmost effort of mind and body and call for closest unity among us who take them up," he said.

In ceremonies commemorating the twenty-fourth anniversary of Yugoslavia's Unity Day, Sava N. Kosanovich, Yugoslav Minister of State, speaking at Manhattan Center, declared that Marshal Henri Pétain, "the appeaser," was more dangerous to the cause of United Nation victory than was Laval, "the traitor," because the appeaser-patriot influenced a certain number of persons, thus giving the enemy more aid and comfort than would an out-and-out traitor.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Work For People's Peace Plan Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Addressing an audience which had heard spokesmen representing the British Commonwealth, China, and the Americas agree on the basic necessity for postwar world collaboration, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, presiding at the World Confederation dinner here last night, urged all citizens who believed in a people's peace to seek out neighbors and audiences which disagreed and spread the message of the Four Freedoms.

Too often in the past have righteous causes failed "because we talked only with persons who agreed with us," Mrs. Roosevelt declared. Only "through the individual's spiritual development and determination" that freedom shall be world-wide will that ideal be brought to pass, she stressed.

Participating in the search for basic tools with which to build the "People's Century" were Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand; Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States: Dr. Luis Quintanilla, Mexican Minister, whose assignment was transferred from Washington to Moscow yesterday; Kathleen Courtney, British Vice-Chairman of the League of Nations Union, and Michael Straight, Editor of the New Republic.

The Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, together with the Nov. 6 declaration of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, were nominated as sure foundations for the edifice of world freedom.

Stressing that the peace could be lost through suspicion and misunderstanding of war aims between the major United Nations powers, Mr. Nash listed three "imperatives" for a peaceful world order:

1. Russia and China should be parties to all postwar agreements from their inception to their fulfillment. There must be no presentation of Anglo-American plans to Russia and China with a "take-it-or-leave-it" implication.

2. Every possible measure should be taken to break the suspicion of Russia entertained by some elements in the United States and the British Commonwealth and the suspicion entertained by Russians of their western allies.

3. The United Nations powers, including the United States, must understand that the members of the British Commonwealth, while independent nations, had no intention of breaking up their collaboration, but were proud of the benefits accruing from such an association of free peoples and hoped to see other lands now held as colonies, notably India, freed and becoming members of the Commonwealth.

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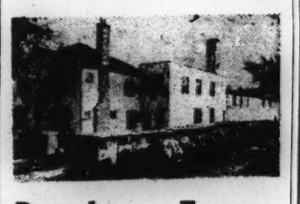
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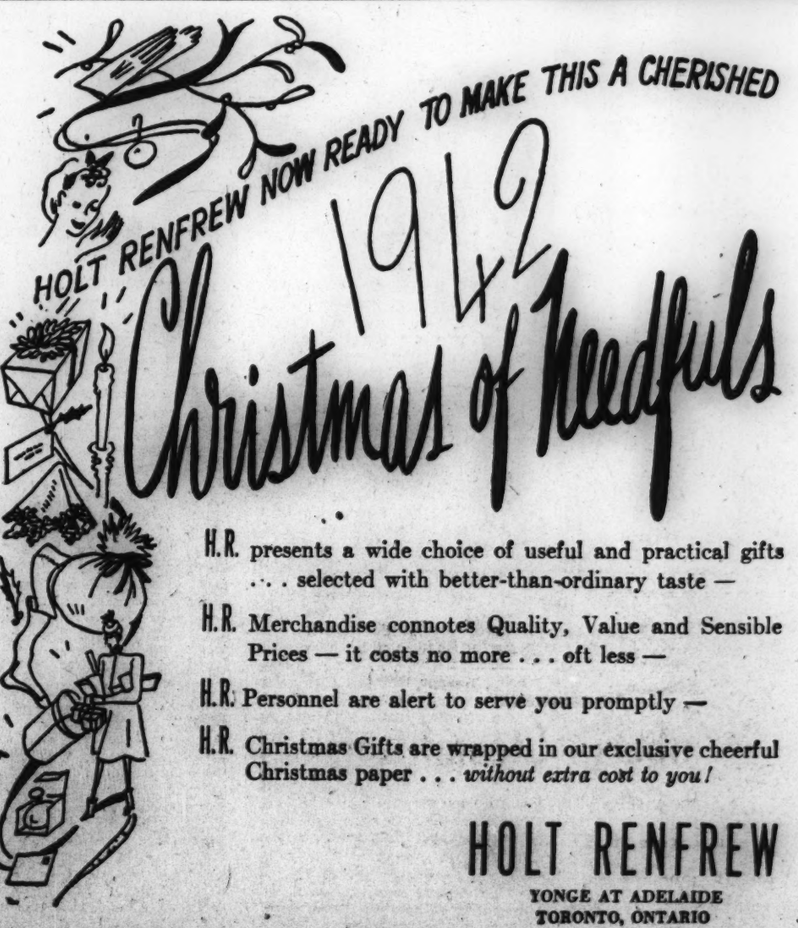
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Old Friends to Arrive With Canadian Army Team Saturday; Bruins Play Twice

Olympics Face Former Pros; B's Play Chicago, Montreal

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This will be "resume acquaintance" week on the hockey front in Boston as the Montreal Army team arrives for a two-game exhibition series with the Olympics and brings back to the Garden a host of old friends. These two games, Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, will share the spotlight with two appearances by the Bruins, one tomorrow night against Chicago Black Hawks, and the other Saturday afternoon against Montreal Canadiens in the first of four games the Bruins will play for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

The Montreal Army aggregation, coached by former Bruin Marty Barry, is the one which boasts many former big leaguers who are no strangers to Boston Garden. It has Desse Smith and Gordie Bruce, who once sported Bruin spangles, Pat Egan of Amerks, Tony Demers and Red Goupille of Canadiens, and Alan Kuntz and Kilby Macdonald, erstwhile Rangers.

Terry Enlisted

Besides resuming acquaintance with such players as are on the Montreal Army sextet, Boston will also get a glimpse of another old friend in Terry Reardon, former Bruins' center who was one of the sparks in the Boston's drive to the Stanley Cup in 1941. The past two seasons Terry has not been able to get across the border to play in the United States and has been working with Canadiens under an arrangement with Art Ross.

Last week, however, Reardon enlisted in the Active Canadian Army and will report Dec. 14. Until that time he will be allowed to play games in this country, which means he will be on hand with Canadiens next Saturday afternoon. His bow-out in hockey for the duration will be in New York next Sunday.

Both the Bruins and the Olympics will play one game away from home this week, the former leaving for Detroit next Saturday evening for a Sunday engagement and the latter facing Curtis Bay Coast Guard in Baltimore, Wednesday evening.

Protected Records

Over the week end both the pros and the amateurs kept their records spotless, the Bruins defeating New York Rangers, 5-4, last night to remain undefeated in six games at home, and the 'Pics twice defeating New York Rovers, 7-3, Friday and 1-0 Saturday, to win their eighth straight game here and likewise remain undefeated at home. The Bruins have now lost only one of their last nine games, while the Olympics have dropped but three of their last 12.

The Bruins' game with Chicago is the only one on the National Hockey League schedule tomorrow evening and affords the Boston leaders a chance to tie the Hawks for first place. Manager Paul Thompson, whose club reposed in last place just about a month ago, has brought his Hawks right up to the top with a drive which has seen them lose just one of their last nine games. Today Chicago sported a one-point lead over Detroit in the standings, with Boston and Toronto tied for third one point behind the Wings.

Over the Blue Line

Chicago is the only team the Bruins haven't beaten this season. . . . In their first meeting in Chicago Hawks won 5-1, and in their second affair here, the Hawks stalled in the third period to instire a 5-5 tie. . . . Evidence of the wide-open style of play this season can be seen in the fact that in none of the 41 games played so far have less than three goals been scored.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Frankie Boucher believes his Rangers are headed right at last through the acquisition of Bob Garrett at defense, Jim Franks in goal, and Hank Goldup (traded by Toronto for Babe Pratt) at forward. . . . The Goldup-Pratt trade was a bit hard to understand, inasmuch as Rangers needed all the strength they could get at the blue line. . . . Boucher said, however, that Garrett was working out very well and pointed out that Pratt had been out for nearly a month with an injury. . . . Red played junior with Marlboros last season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Franks is a vast improvement over Steve Buzinski, who was nicked for 55 goals in nine games, an average of six-plus per game . . . Franks has allowed 19 goals in five games, for an average of less than four per contest . . . Rangers also own Goalie Jack McGill of the N. Y. Rovers, but do not figure to use him because he is callable by the Army . . . Boucher left Clint Smith at home . . . Rangers stayed overnight, went home this morning . . . Tomorrow team pictures are due to be taken at the Radio City rink . . . "There will be no regular puck," Boucher explained, "but a dummy one made of soft rubber. The last time we had pictures taken there the boys shot the puck through a plate glass window and it cost us $1,600."

♪ ♪ ♪

Ross changed Schmidt's stick from 49 inches to the limit of 53 . . . "I grew up with the shorter one," the rookie said, "and I just didn't want to change. What a difference it makes, though" . . . Dit Clapper did not play last night, figures to be back tomorrow . . . Busher Jackson, who injured his leg, may return for Saturday's game . . . Charlie Wagner, Red Sox pitcher, appeared in his Navy uniform for the first time last night.

♪ ♪ ♪

King Clancy made his first appearance of the season here as referee . . . The King has a defense job and can only work in hockey week ends . . . Boucher pulled Franks out of the net with Cowley in the penalty box and 20 seconds remaining in the game, but the strategy did not work.

Bill Terry Ready To Come Back To Big League Ball

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7 (AP)—Bill Terry of New York Giants baseball fame, retired to the role of gentleman farmer William Harold Terry, is ready to return to the game provided he can handle "everything."

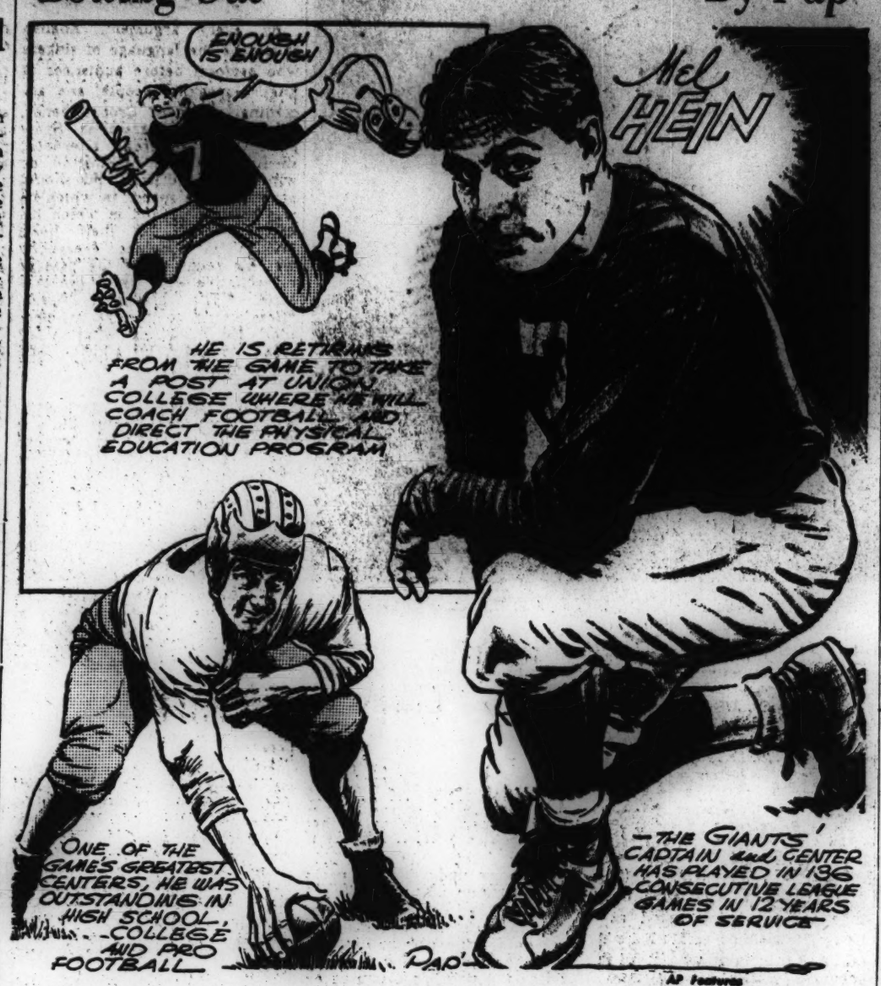
After 20 years as player, manager and official of the Giants, Terry resigned last week as manager of the club's farm properties with the explanation wartime conditions made his services no longer valuable.

"If I take a job I want to handle everything—and I'd be quite willing to be an active manager on the field, too," said Terry as he returned to life on his country estate near here. "In fact, I wouldn't take one job without the other. As for managing, well, I was offered one job before I left Chicago."

Terry admitted there still is a possibility he may identify himself with the Philadelphia Phils.

"As a matter of fact, I offered to put some money into the club," he said. "And I told Gerry Nugent (president of the Phils) that I'd be interested in an affiliation under certain conditions. But the baseball situation just now is pretty bad. The teams don't know where they'll get the players and the owners are pretty jittery."

Bowing Out —By Pap'


ENOUGH IS ENOUGH
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—THE GIANTS' CAPTAIN AND CENTER HAS PLAYED IN 196 CONSECUTIVE LEAGUE GAMES IN 12 YEARS OF SERVICE
PAP'
AP Features

Football's greatest all-time center called it a career yesterday to take a post at Union College where he will coach football and direct the physical education program. He is Capt. Mel Hein of the New York Football Giants, which defeated Brooklyn 10 to 0, yesterday.

After winning All America honors at Washington State, Hein joined the Giants in 1931. He was voted the second best National League center that season, and the following year was voted the pro league's No. 1 pivot. Eight times in succession he was named for all-league honors. No one in the pro league can match that achievement.

New honors completed his 12th season with the Giants, Mel can look back upon ironman feats that challenge the imagination. He never missed a game, or was hurt in four years of high school competition and a like number at Washington State. He performed in 136 consecutive games of National League football, to say nothing of countless all-star and exhibition contests.

Winner to Meet Georgians In Annual Football Classic

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—If nothing else, the scattered football games on yesterday's getaway gridiron program proved that even after a season's play the star-studded service teams can learn a few tricks from the college boys.

Three of the Navy's most powerful outfits operated against underdogs from the collegiate ranks and wound up the day with a total of two defeats and a tie.

The Great Lakes Training Station team, voted the best among the service clubs, rolled up a 13-0 halftime lead on Notre Dame, but the Irish scored twice in the third period on long runs by Corwin Clatt and Creigton Miller and came out with a 13-13 draw.

California upset the St. Mary's Pre-Flight squad, 12-6, with Gene Pickett sprinting 44 yards to the winning touchdown and Missouri's Big Six champions blanked the Iowa Pre-Fighters, 7-0, on Bob Steuber's 58-yard run.

Easy Victims

Southern California and U. C. L. A. scored easy victories in a Pacific Coast double-header and rolled on toward their battle next Saturday for the conference crown and the honor of meeting Georgia in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day.

Southern Cal blanked Montana, 38-0, in one end of the novel twin bill, and the Uclans bumped Idaho, 40-13, in the other.

In the final game in the Southwest Conference, Rice clinched second place by downing Southern Methodist, 13-7. Texas A. and M. shut out Washington State, 21-0, in an intersectional game.

William and Mary, Southern Conference champion, closed out its season with a 14-7 intersectional triumph over Oklahoma and Mississippi State turned back San Francisco, 19-7.

The second Air Force Bombers, warming up for the Sun Bowl game, stopped Arizona, 27-13.

Anybody's Game

It looks like anybody's ball game, that Southern California—UCLA affair Saturday for the Rose Bowl nomination.

The favorites are the Trojans, but the reasons do not indicate conviction. No wonder. The Men of Troy have been thumped four times and tied once. UCLA has dropped three decisions. The teams have played eight times, with the Trojans winning five. Three were ties. UCLA never has been in the Rose Bowl. It tied for the Pacific Coast title in 1935, when Stanford lost to Alabama in Pasadena, and in 1939, when the Trojans beat Tennessee.

Hot and Cold Season

Both Trojans and Bruins, like many another championship-bound football team, have been hot and cold this season. For a while the West coast thought UCLA was going to finish its conference season unbeaten. Oregon punctured that. Stanford shattered a belief that the Trojans were going somewhere after a shaky start.

But even if they have been kicked around the Uclans and Trojans should give one of the largest crowds of the year—anywhere from 80,000 to 100,000—an interesting afternoon. The Bruins are a passing team. In Quarterback Bob Waterfield they have one of the best throwers in the business. He can fire the ball more than 70 yards on the fly and pitch the short ones unerringly. He has been getting good protection but he performs creditably without it.

Good Receivers

The Bruins have three good pass-receiving ends in Milt Smith, Herb Wiener and Burr Baldwin. Halfbacks Al Solari and Vic Smith also take turns catching. Under Babe Horrell's intricate "QT" formation the team has the deception and backfield speed needed to make quick opening plays work. But UCLA relies on passing.

The Trojans work a short pass fairly well and Mickey McCardle is a good tosser, but USC's forte is a rugged running attack behind a stout line. Jeff Cravath has a good array of fast ball carriers, but McCardle is the only breakaway threat.

The teams know each other thoroughly. They will be in fairly good physical condition, although Norm Verry, Southern Cal's right tackle who was hurt in the Notre Dame game, may be absent.

Since Pearl Harbor Attack

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—There's material for a mile of columns in this date, and in what has happened to the sports world since Pearl Harbor day a year ago . . . . So today's space will be turned over to the service dept.—to the famous and obscure athletes who are wearing Uncle Sam's uniforms, to the service men who engage in athletic contests in the little spare time they have or who merely follow sports from the spectators' seats with as keen interest as they ever did in civilian life . . . And did you notice that the signal which sent American forces into action in North Africa was "play ball"?

♪ ♪ ♪

Capt. Gordon Sympson, hailed as the first American to land in Morocco, was a star halfback on the University of Kentucky football team in 1937 . . . And another former footballer, Pharmacist's Mate William J. Linsdau, who is home in Detroit recovering from slight wounds received at the start of the African campaign, scoffs: "Me a casualty? why, I've come home from high school football games more banged up than I am now."

♪ ♪ ♪

The crack basketball teams of the Norfolk naval training station and the Norfolk naval air station will reverse the usual procedure next Friday when they play for the benefit of a fund sponsored by Norfolk newspapers. Fort Story's team, also will be on the the card. Many of the past year's sports events have been for Army and Navy benefits. Sergeant Larry Archambault of the Tank Corps, former Pittsburgh and Cleveland hockey player, has been stationed at Pine Camp, N. Y., Fort Knox, Ky., and Camp Cooke, Calif., since he entered the Army in May, 1941. It was all okay with Larry until he went on desert maneuvers where the temperature rose to 138 degrees, then he protested it was a bit warm for a hockey player . . . When Barney Olsen, former Chicago Cubs outfielder reported at the Great Lakes naval training station, he was assigned to duties under seaman Fido Murphy . . . "What, you again?" bellowed Barney . . . the last time they had met was when Olsen was playing for Moline in the Three-Eye League and Murphy, an umpire, chased him from the game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two of the finest tributes received by Georgia's Rose Bowl-bound football team at the end of the season were cables from alumni in the combat zones. . . . One from Northern Africa said: "Congratulations on a great season. Please send Charlie Trippi over here to help us catch Rommel." . . . Another from England said: "We'll meet you after the Rose Bowl game in either Berlin or Tokyo."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Iowa Navy Pre-Flight school football team opened its season with a 61-0 victory over Kansas and closed it Saturday against another Big Six team, Missouri—but fewer than half the men who faced Kansas were available for the Missouri game. . . . Ten of 24 basketball games scheduled by the University of Virginia this season are against service teams. . . . Corp. Johnny Beazley, a World Series star just a couple of months ago, reports: "I haven't run into a soldier yet who has any grudge against all ballplayers not being in the service. Instead, they want to talk baseball and listen to it and read about it."

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 5

East

Penn State 34, Washington & Jefferson 29.
Yale 48, Bolling Field 41.
Princeton 36, Manhattan Beach Coast Guard 34.
Buffalo 50, Cornell 46.
St. Francis (Brooklyn) 45, Loyola (Baltimore) 40.
Seton Hall 30, Brooklyn Battalion Coast Guard 28.
Siena 43 Hartwick 38.
Niagara 72, Buffalo State 42.
Norwick 53, Fort Ethan Allen 32.
American International 50, Westover Air Base 18.
Canisius 56, Baldwin-Wallace 33.
St. Lawrence 48, State College 35.

South

Arkansas 43, Camp Crowder 37.
Tennessee 49, Tennessee Poly 37.
Eastern Kentucky Teachers 37, Kentucky Wesleyan 26.

Midwest

Olathe Naval Air Base 40, Kansas 28.
Indiana 37, Depauw 40.
Minnesota 36, Carleton 29.
Wisconsin 45, Marquette 34.
Cincinnati 38, Wilmington 31.
Miami (Ohio) 80, Transylvania 31.
Toledo Meridan 42, Concordia 42.
Hanover 49, Wheaton 40.
Western Reserve 77, Findlay 35.
Cornell (Iowa) 50, Ames Naval Train. 38.
Morningside 57, Sioux City Air Base 34.
Depaul 40, Chicago Teachers 16.
Camp Grant 46, Navy Pier (Chicago) 36.
Huntington 58, Concordia (Ind.) 44.
Evansville 50, Millikan 40.
Manchester 53, Taylor 41.
Central (Ind.) 38, Fort Naval Base 36.
North Central (Ill.) 57, Illinois Tech 34.
Ill. Wesleyan 58, Joliet Junior College 37.
Concordia (Minn.) 48, Mayville Tea. 32.
Moorhead Tea. 45, Wahpeton Science 37.
Western Union 38, Buena Vista 31.
North Dakota 57, Jamestown 34.
Wayne 61, Grosse Ile Naval Fliers 38.
Detroit 37, St. Mary's (Mich.) 17.
Detroit Tank 49, Dearborn Naval Tr. 34.
Schoenleyt's (Ind.) 49, St. Benedict's (Kan.) 45.

Texas Christian 48, North Texas 34.
Texas Wesleyan 57, East Texas 39.
Washington State 67, Whitman 39.
Oregon 52, Portland Boilermakers (Ind.) 44.
U. C. L. A. 37, Loyola (Los Angeles) 20.

Tiger Hockey Coach Faces Tough Task

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 7 (AP)—Dick Vaughan, Princeton University hockey coach, has quite a job on his hands in welding a 1942-43 Tiger ice team.

At the start of practice sessions, he found he had only four lettermen from last year's squad and only one of them, Goalie Ned Kelley of Winsted, Conn., had played with either the first or second teams.

A flock of good prospects have been developed, however, and the sextet is out to better the record of last year's puck chasers, who won eight of 13 victories and finished third in the Pentagonal League with four victories and four losses.

Nine-Game Schedule

The Tigers open a nine-game schedule against Army at West Point, N. Y., on Jan. 30 and will wind up against Dartmouth at Princeton March 6. Missing from the schedule are Princeton's usual Canadian college rivals.

Five members of last year's starting team were graduated in June. At the end of last season, however, Coach Vaughan had the makings of a first class team, but enlistments by some of the boys and the university's accelerated education program made him start almost from scratch.

Starting Line

Three juniors, Phil Paris of Edgarton, Mass., Bill Arnold of Andover, Mass., and Bill Tiernan of Essex Fells, N. J., who formed the third string line last year, are being groomed for the starting forward line and, with Kelley, give the Tigers a good start.

Two members of last season's junior varsity, Yates Conwell of Concord, N. H., and Ray Dykena of Grosse Pointe, Mich., and two sophomores, Ed Eagan of Syracuse, N. Y., and Fordyce (Johnny) St. John of New York, are battling for two defense spots.

Freshman Prospects

Other prospects up from last year's freshman squad, which won nine and lost four contests, are two forward lines. One is composed of Bob Wicks of Princeton, N. J., Newt Baker of Rumson, N. J., and John Jessup of Roslyn, N. Y. The other is made up of Jim Warfield of Winnetka, Ill., Bob Edwards of Greenwich, Conn., and Toby Hilliard of Sharpsburg, Pa.

Outstanding among the freshmen seeking berths are Gordon Lieb of New York, co-captain of the St. Paul's School team last winter, and Bob Schmon of St. Catherine's, Ont., brother of Princeton's football captain, Dick. The elder Schmon was a second-string defenseman last season and was counted on heavily for the coming campaign, but he will be graduated in January.

The Princeton schedule:

Jan. 30—Army at West Point, N. Y.; Feb. 3—Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 10—Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.; 13—Yale; 17—Army; 22—Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 27—Boston College.; March 3—Harvard; 6—Princeton.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Ag
Chicago	7	3	3	17	48	38
Detroit	6	3	4	16	51	41
Boston	7	5	1	15	47	43
Toronto	7	6	1	15	67	42
Montreal	4	9	2	10	44	68
New York	4	9	1	9	49	74

Result Dec. 5
Toronto 9, Montreal 1.

Results Dec. 6
Boston 5, New York 4.
Toronto 2, Detroit 2.
Chicago 5, Montreal 2.

Billiard Standing

	W	L	HR	BG	TP	TI	Pct
Mosconi	9	1	114	4	1234	119	.900
Ponzi	8	4	58	7	980	113	.600
Crane	5	5	68	4	957	116	.500
Caras	4	6	66	8	947	138	.400
Greenleaf (x)	3	7	122	7	900	176	.300
Rudolph	3	7	47	12	850	147	.300

(x)—Greenleaf awarded fifth place because he scored more points than Rudolph.
W—Won; L—Lost; HR—High Run; BG—Best Game; TP—Total Points; TI—Total Innings; Pct—Percentage.

Calmer Picture of Sports Since This Day Year Ago

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—A year ago today it happened, and if anyone in those next few days while the first shock of indignation was settling into a cold fury thought of sports at all it was a brief flash of a very bleak picture indeed.

We shared the apprehension with a good many others. We were doubtful that baseball, if it started at all, would finish the season. We visioned pro football as definitely doomed, and college football of a corner-lot variety. We saw boxing folding up almost completely, and golf reduced to a purely recreational status.

Calamity Howler

In fact, we were something of a calamity howler. Some of our doubts materialized at least in part, but despite everything, the past 12 months have found sports still very much in the picture.

The major leagues, and most of the minors, finished their seasons. Football produced an interesting, if dizzy, season. The golf pros finished their winter tour with their troupe almost intact.

What the war did do to sports, among other things, was to strip the fields of many of their star performers. It generally cut attendance at sports events. It caused cancelation of U. S. G. A. tournaments, reduced the national tennis championships to a travesty.

Sports Carried On

Unforeseen events such as tire and gas rationing and other transportation difficulties left their mark, but in spite of everything sports have carried on in at least a semblance of their former form.

Today sports face the second year of war with a calmer, saner outlook. They are prepared for any eventuality, and know that this next year will see a magnification of the problems encountered the past 12 months.

For one thing, the baseball men, and the colleges, know that the 18-19 draft is going to make a tremendous difference in material available for minor leagues and for college football.

Added Difficulties

Gas rationing, heretofore confined to the eastern seaboard, now is effective throughout the country. Difficulties of rail travel will grow more acute as the war effort proceeds at maximum velocity.

The golf pros already have abandoned their winter tour. The U. S. G. A. will continue to confine itself solely to raising war funds. It is doubtful that the U. S. L. T. A. will attempt another national tournament.

Football still is too far away for the sponsors to make even a guess as to what the effect of loss of players and transportation difficulties really will have.

Plans Nevertheless

Baseball last week made its plans for another season; plans the baseball men fully realize are as fragile as a china plate, but nevertheless plans. They are ready to change them or cancel them on a moment's notice.

We have an idea that as long as the war news continues favorable sports will carry on after a fashion despite gas rationing, transportation difficulties, dimouts and whatnot. They may lack the class of other years, but that is to their credit. Classed as an industry, they are providing as much as any other in the way of manpower and financial support to the common cause.

Washington Redskins Face Chicago Bears for Title

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP)—The tale of statistics, which may or may not tell the true story of a team's ability, greatly favors the Chicago Bears over the Washington Redskins in their championship playoff Sunday at the nation's capital.

The figures were gathered during a season whose theme song was the Broken Record which repeated itself right down to the end of the regular National Football League campaign yesterday.

The Bears, who trimmed the Chicago Cardinals 21 to 7—allowing a freak touchdown in the last quarter to spoil chances for the best defensive scoring record in 15 years—hold statistical advantage.

The composite box score for the Red Skins and Bears during the 11-game season in the league:

	Redskins	Bears
First downs	149	155
Total yards gained	3121	3879*
Yards gained rushing	1521	1898*
Yards gained passing	1600	1981
Passes attempted	257	192
Passes completed	137	94
Had intercepted	17	28
Punts average	45*	39
Yards penalized	610	905**
Points scored	227	376*
Opponents points	102	84*
Opponents yards by rushing	848	519**
Opponents yards by passing	1093	1179

*Season records. **League records.

Filtering out the facts:

1. The passing and punting of Sammy Baugh and the running of Andy Farkas must offset the tremendous line shattering power of Gary Famiglietti, Hugh Gallarneau and Frank Maznicki, the whizzing end dashes of Ray McLean and aerial work of the Sid Luckman-Charley O'Rourke duo which mixes up a terrific deceptive attack from the T.

2. The line play will be powerful, and the game may be determined by the men up front. The Bear forwards are considered stronger, especially in view of superior reserve strength.

3. Washington possibly has the better pass defense. And the accuracy of Baugh's passes is attested by fewer interceptions although he has thrown more than the two Bear pitchers.

4. The play-off should be one of the most rugged in history. Abundance of penalties show that both teams play hard.

Final Standings of League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	Pts. For	Ag.
Washing'n	10	1	0	.909	227	102
Pittsburgh	7	4	0	.636	167	119
New York	5	5	1	.500	155	139
Brooklyn	3	8	0	.273	100	168
Philad'lphia	2	9	0	.182	134	239

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	Pts. For	Ag.
Chi. Bears	11	0	0	1.000	376	84
Green Bay	8	2	1	.800	300	215
Cleveland	5	6	0	.455	150	207
Chi. Cards	3	8	0	.273	98	209
Detroit	1	11	0	.000	38	263

Results Dec. 6
Chi. Bears 21, Chi. Cards 7.
Green Bay 24, Pittsburgh 21.
New York 10, Brooklyn 0.

Next Sunday's Schedule
Chicago Bears at Washington (championship playoff).

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Sunday

St. Mary's 2 Detroit 0.

Saturday

Great Lakes 13, Notre Dame 13.
Rice 13, Southern Methodist 7.
Texas A. & M. 21, Washington State 0.
William & Mary 14, Oklahoma 7.
Missouri 7, Iowa Pre-Flight 0.
Mississippi State 19, San Francisco 7.
University of California at Los Angeles 40, Idaho 13.
California 12, St. Mary's Pre-Flight 6.
Southern California 38, Montana 0.
Second Air Force Bombers 27, Arizona 13.

American Hockey League

Eastern Division

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Ag'st
Hershey	12	3	3	27	80	43
Providence	10	9	0	20	77	71
Washington	4	10	3	11	55	89
New Haven	8	9	2	9	82	88

Western Division

Buffalo	10	7	1	21	64	47
Pittsburgh	9	6	0	18	55	51
Cleveland	6	8	2	14	54	50
Indianapolis	6	8	2	14	57	46

Sports Around the Hub

Miller Still Outstanding

It being the only trade of the annual big league meetings in Chicago, the Eddie Miller-to-Cincinnati deal is still raising comment around the major circuit, particularly in the Hub. Some local critics have taken Miller apart mechanically since his departure from the Braves. However, this is unfair. Eddie is still a pretty fair shortstop, in the language of the dugout. But the point is, the Braves believed that he had reached a point mentally where he no longer was of value to them.

When a ball player reaches the stage where he stops hustling for you, no matter what you pay him—and Miller had a sizable contract—it is best for all concerned that he moves on. We who know Miller hope he continues to star in the Cincinnati infield; and that Eddie Joost, his successor here, becomes an all-star player under Casey Stengel.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The halting of voluntary enlistments in the armed forces will probably discourage any fans who planned to go to the big league parks next season merely to "ride" players from the stands . . . Georgia's Rose Bowl opponents will be the winner of the Southern California-U. C. L. A. game next Saturday . . . That Bruin-Ranger game at the Garden last night reached the tempo of many former battles between the two rivals. The boys flew from opening whistle to final gong, with hardly a letup . . . The unbeaten and untied Nashua High School eleven, New Hampshire champions, defeated an all-star team from North Shore Massachusetts yesterday, 14-0.

♪ ♪ ♪

The annual New England basketball tournament probably will not be held this year, according to James Chalmers of Fitchburg High School, after a meeting of the Council of New England Secondary School Principals' Association. Final decision will be forthcoming in mid-February . . . Co-Captains Mike Holovak and Fred Naumetz of the B. C. Eagles will speak at the Concord high football team's annual dinner tomorrow evening . . . The Eastern Massachusetts Basketball Officials' Association, meeting yesterday in the Hotel Lenox, decided to send gifts to men in our armed services.

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Connie Mack's decision to do his spring training in Savannah, Ga., in 1943 may mark the beginning of a new war-time trend in the big leagues. There no longer is room in Florida for the Grapefruit League and all of its members, and the leader of the Athletics is aware that he can condition his players just as well a few miles north of the resort state . . . Sixty-two varsity letters have been awarded to Tufts athletes, 30 in football, 25 in soccer and seven in cross-country . . . Charley Wagner, seaman second class in the Navy, watched the Bruins and Rangers from behind the Boston bench with his pal Win Green.

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Current Art Exhibitions—Richard Crooks Heard at Symphony Hall

Etchings by Theodore Brenson On View at the Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Etchings by Theodore Brenson will be shown at the Fogg Museum of Art through Dec. 14. A Frenchman, Mr. Brenson has come to the United States to live. His prints include portraits and landscapes. The Fogg exhibition is showing the plates and preparatory drawings, as well as the final etchings.

Personal portraiture apparently occupies the energies of Mr. Brenson. His sitters are persons of note, particularly in the literary world. The features of most of them are familiar to us. Any artist subjects himself to critical scrutiny when he undertakes to make likenesses of eminent personages. Visitors at the Fogg may disagree with his interpretation of the expression and typical traits of some of his models. However, the roster of luminaries makes the exhibition stimulating.

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The etched line is something restless and urgent under the hand of Mr. Brenson. He often preserves the illusion of sketchiness to the last stroke of the burin, as though he aimed to evoke rather than set down a characterization. However, some portrayals are more completely modeled even to sculptural concreteness. But the firmer shapes and more solid masses sometimes come at a cost—spontaneity. That is a topic for discussion and even argument.

There are two portraits of Robert Frost, executed with great care. The result is subject to personal opinion. One plate, for this commentator, catches something of the poet's character, without achieving satisfactorily the sensitive modeling of his face, or alluding to the warm glow which illuminates his features. The other is compact with elements of structure—but it is not Robert Frost.

♪ ♪ ♪

The head of Henri Briffault was drawn directly upon the copper and broadly characterized with the prominent nose firmly enunciated. François Mauriac's gaunt visage is portrayed allusively, while that of Henri Focillon gives full play to traits of outward resemblance. The heads of Professor Haldane and Carl Van Doren are straightforward likenesses, worth comparing for factual indication with the tenuous depiction of Jean Cocteau. If Mr. Brenson grapples with the impalpable in some of his portrayals, he gives full prominence to the tactile in others. Compare the Cocteau and Osbert Sitwell heads.

Among those portrayed are Archibald MacLeish, Charles Morgan, Mark Van Doren, Paul Valery. To us he seems at his best in the picture of André Gide.

There are a few—too few—lithotints. They show a quality of sensibility which is not apparent in the etchings. One especially recalls that versatile and piquant Frenchman, Constantin Guys.

Naval Print at Fogg Museum

In the collection of pictures of the Navy now on view in Cambridge

Van Gogh Pictures Shown

Providence, R. I.

At the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, there will be on view through Dec. 29, a group of paintings by Vincent Van Gogh. Fifteen of the pictures, lent by the Netherlands Government, were recently shown at Worcester.

Each time Van Gogh's pictures are seen, they impart some new impression of his genius; they also clarify the debated issue of his shortcomings. He was an artist who acknowledged certain technical innovations of his contemporaries, but only after they were subjected to his qualifying temperament. His fellow Impressionists were objective and they recorded faithfully what they saw: Van Gogh was subjective and he translated the casual and ordinary into the distinctive and extraordinary. His brush was spectacular, brisk and impetuous. The "little touches" of Monet became exclamation marks under the vehement hand of his romanticist. The colors address themselves to feeling; they register an excitability and fervor.

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In the Providence pictures we enjoy once again the awareness of Van Gogh, the dauntlessness and the inventiveness. We note also how the technique was sometimes stretched beyond its potentiality, how in serving the emotional, it defaulted in the substantial fabric of surface design. But it is the striking traits of Van Gogh that capture us, the brooding, meditating atmosphere he could evoke when depicting a cornfield, or a "Field Under a Stormy Sky"; the decorative exuberance communicated to a clump of iris, or the delicious sweetness of a little branch of flowering almond.

Striking among its vividly colored neighbors is a monochrome quill drawing which has just been presented to the Providence Museum. It reveals Van Gogh as the responsible, thoughtful craftsman, capable of developing receding space, understanding shrewdly how to balance foreground and background, informing the line with a living, glowing radiance. D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of prints chosen by the Lourses Series, Jean Louis Forain. Through Dec. 31.

Boston Art Club, Large Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition by Art Club Members. Dec. 8-19.

Copley Society Galleries, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Harry Nils Wijk. Through Dec. 11.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Third exhibition of water colors by Andrew Wyeth. Through Dec. 26.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors of berries and fruits of New England by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through Dec. 19.

Helman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts and drawings by Edward Lear.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese paintings and court robes; Chinese jades, crystals and porcelains; Roman coins. Etchings by Theodore Brenson; through Dec. 14; monographs of United States Navy, through Jan. 9.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 3:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30-5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays. Special Christmas show Dec. 8-Jan. 10; painting by Robert Salmon; early American silver owned by First Church, Second Church, and the Third Religious Society and Church, Dorchester; recent accessions.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Architecture in painting: architecture for the Modern School. Through Dec. 16.

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Water colors by Glenn G. MacNutt, pictures by Hornby, Parsons, Mulhaupt, Gruppe, Arms, D'Andrea, Abbot, Squier, Papsdorf, and Cleaney. Through Jan. 15.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Thirty paintings of "American Life," by Benton, Spicorini, Curry, Cadmus, and Martin. Through December.

Wellesley: Wellesley College—Photographs of Bali, by Philip Hanson Hiss. Through Dec. 13.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Exhibition of stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Dec. 29.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Drawings and prints by Rembrandt. Through December.

New Hampshire

Durham: University of New Hampshire—War posters today. Through Dec. 22. Craft work of American Indians Through Dec. 19

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art—Fifteen paintings by Van Gogh, lent by the Netherlands Government. Through Dec. 29.

Providence Art Club—"Little Pictures," through Dec. 27.

Screen News

Walt Disney is forwarding to the Office of War Information at Washington a print of "Education for Death," which will be sent at once to Joseph Stalin in Moscow.

The request for a print to be sent to Russia followed a special showing of the film to representatives of the OWI in Washington. The author of the original novel was for 10 years president of the American Colony School in Berlin, under the auspices of the American Embassy and the American Chamber of Commerce. He is now a news commentator for station WLW in Cincinnati.

"'Education for Death,'" says Lord Halifax, "shows how unbridgeable is the gulf between the Nazis and ourselves. Here you can see exposed in all its cruelty and horror the system of perversion with which, since their advent to power, the Nazis have deliberately degraded the minds and morals of the rising generation in Germany. It is when we contemplate what Hitler has done to the young that we realize more than in any other way what a foul and vile thing Naziism is."

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Warners have signed four more actors for roles of notables to be portrayed in "Mission to Moscow," which Michael Curtiz is directing. Sam Goldenberg, from the New York Group Theater, is to portray Leon Trotsky; Egon Grecher has been assigned the part of the German ambassador to Norway; Lumsden Hare will play Viscount Chilston, former British Ambassador to Moscow, and John Bleifer will play Vycheslav Molotov. Walter Huston and Ann Harding are starred in the screen adaptation of the book by former U. S. Ambassador to Russia, Joseph E. Davies

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Ned Sparks, dour-faced movie actor, and Sid Grauman, operator of Grauman's Chinese Theater, Hollywood, have joined the cast of "Stage Door Canteen."

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Gradwell L. Sears, vice-president in charge of distribution of United Artists Corporation, announces the acquisition for immediate distribution of a new short subject on golf, "Don't Hook Now," starring Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. The film features also such top ranking links champions as Sammy Snead, Jimmy Hogan, Byron Nelson, Jimmy Hines, Ralph Guldahl, and Jimmy Demaret.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dame May Whitty and Ben Webster, who recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, will make their first appearance together in an American film in "Lassie Come Home." They'll play husband and wife in the technicolor version of Eric Knight's story.

Fogg Museum of Art

Archibald MacLeish

Etching by Theodore Brenson now on exhibition at the Fogg Museum

Miss Draper's Plans

A 10-day engagement is promised to New York by Ruth Draper, beginning on Christmas night at Times Hall. This will be her first visit on Broadway with her sketches since 1940, when she was sharing a program with her nephew, Paul Draper, the dancer. Recently Miss Draper has been touring in the United States and Canada under the auspices of British and Fighting French relief, entertaining men in the armed forces.

To Play in New Haven

Gilbert Miller's production of "Flare Path," current London hit by Lieut. Terence Rattigan, R. A. F., will play three days at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, starting Thursday night, Dec. 17. Nancy Kelly, Arthur Margetson, Alec Guinness, Doris Patston, Alexander Ivo, Gerald Savory, Helena Picard, and Reynolds Denniston are in the cast. The play is now in rehearsal under the direction of Margaret Webster. The settings are by Raymond Sovey.

'Only the Heart'

By John Beaufort

New York

For its fifth season, the American Actors Company is adding another play by Horton Foote to the theater pieces which the company has been accumulating under the collective title, "The American Scene."

If Mr. Foote continues to be the chief, if not exclusive, author, that title may have to be changed to "The Texas Scene." For in "Only the Heart," as in "Wharton Dance," "Texas Town," and "Out of My House," Mr. Foote is writing against a Texas background.

His new play, which opened at the Provincetown Playhouse Saturday evening, is the story of how Mamie Borden cruelly inflicts her will and her concept of "getting ahead" on the members of her family—her timid, spinster sister; her wretched husband, and her young daughter, Julia. Tom Borden makes an unavailing protest when Mamie decides to marry Julia to a man she does not love instead of allowing the girl to marry the one she does. Tom is silenced by Mamie's threat to tell their daughter that, for many years, he has had a Negro maid as his mistress. Tom leaves home rather than help Mamie's plans, and Julia, too, escapes from her mother. Mamie is left with nothing to console her but a new oil well which, she has previously exclaimed, will make her "not just rich for here but real rich."

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Heine, according to the program, has provided the title and theme for the play in these words: "they flourish and flourish from year to year, and only the heart is withered and sere." Although the play lacks the narrative invention and dramatic roundness of "The Little Foxes"—which it faintly resembles—it has dialogue which is not only sensitive and natural but which has the capacity for revealing character. It is no small accomplishment to create people whose identities remain vividly in memory.

Mamie Borden is the most complete character that Mr. Foote has created so far. By direction and indirection, we become familiar with how she made her youthful way alone, married and exploited Tom Borden's property, ruined her sister's life, neglected Julia as a child, and alienated Tom with her cold shrewdness. Mamie's loneliness is exposed as the self-isolation of a venal, petty tyrant.

The scenes are, for the most part, a series of dialogues. While the writing is generally good, the drama tends to become monotonous because of the method of development.

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Freeman Hammond and Jacqueline Andre are giving the kind of subtle and concentrated playing that the play needs. Mr. Hammond plays Tom Borden with a quiet intensity of grief and hatred; Miss Andre's Sooney is a person of great dignity and quiet compassion. Hilda Vaughn, in the role of Mamie, creates a conventional and, on occasion, an overacted portrait of a termagant. As Julia, Constance Dowling appears to be reaching in the right direction for something which she has not at present the capacity to organize and project.

While clearly sympathetic to its mood and purpose, Mary Hunter's direction of the play seems not to have helped overcome its inadequacies or to have fully realized its potentialities. Leslie Dorsey has designed a setting which manages to use the little Provincetown stage as it has seldom been used in recent times.

'Only the Heart'

A new play by Horton Foote. Directed by Mary Hunter. Settings by Leslie Dorsey. Presented by the American Actors Company at the Provincetown Playhouse, beginning on Dec. 5. The cast is as follows:

Mary Borden	Hilda Vaughn
India Hamilton	Jeanne Tufts
Tom Borden	Freeman Hammond
Julia Borden	Constance Dowling
Sooney	Jacqueline Andre
Albert Price	Richard Hart

Heifetz

Jascha Heifetz's recital in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, will mark his first appearance in the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series.

Flamenco

Carmen Amaya and her company of gypsy dancers and musicians will give a performance in Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 13.

Deferred?

Apparently Charles Weidman is not going into the Army after all, or at least not right away, as it is announced that, with the assistance of John Ray, he will direct the dances for Leonard Sillman's new musical, "New Shoes," to open on Dec. 22.

Metropolitan Tenor Assisted By Richard Burgin in Recital

By every argument, English should be the language of singers who perform before audiences of English-speaking people; and accordingly Richard Crooks, tenor, who gave a program in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, should have had nothing to do with French and Italian but should have used the speech in which he was brought up and in which his listeners carry on their lives. Enough to convince everybody was his rendition of the passage of recitative with which the oratorio, "The Messiah," opens, "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people." No mistaking what it all meant, directly, by allusion, and every other way.

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"Make straight in the desert"; every word struck fire. Quite a difference was to be felt between that and the aria, later, "Come un bel dì," from the opera, "Andrea Chénier," where he gave not so much the impression of a genuine American as of an Italian vocalist copied and imitated. The words of the "Messiah" text were a recitation, indeed, an utterance, and something communicated. The words of the "Chénier" libretto, in comparison, were an example of faultless transmission, a perfect reproduction, something done as on a record.

It may be, for that matter, that the phonograph is mechanizing the style of singers, especially of singers using speech intonations and inflections foreign to them. Granted these conclusions, song recitals nevertheless have to be put through in the going manner. Reform has been attempted from time to time, and it just won't work. Platform singing, as taken, is a pleasure of the imagination; and a flight at one moment to Italy and at another to France passes for a part of the pleasure. Plenty to remark on Mr. Crooks that he stood tallest, noblest, and most heroic at the very beginning, with his call of "Comfort ye." A new disposition of program thrills, too: for the big ones usually transpire farther along.

Mr. Crooks was accompanied at the piano by Frederick Schauwecker, and there occurred instances of tone refinement, pianissimo and such, when there was no telling whether the voice was delicately continuing a note or the instrument, with pedal down. Surely no tenor on the circuit now has control of the gradations of sound to surpass Mr. Crooks; and while there can be laid to his door no charge of falsetto, the lighter sonorities of his upper range sometimes take on a boy-voice color.

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Strange that tenors give so little employment to their low notes. Composers, perhaps, go wrong there, keeping the tune constantly on the up and ever working toward climax. But a man like Mr. Crooks has interesting quality and abundant power down low, as came to notice in his singing of Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" at the close of the day.

Taking part and lending most agreeable diversion was Richard Burgin, the violinist, with Leo Litwin assisting as accompanist. A well chosen couple of groups of short pieces proved him master of many types of execution and at home in many moods.

W. P. T.

Martha Graham Dancing At Wellesley Tonight

Martha Graham and her company will appear in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, tonight in the Wellesley Concert Series. The program will include "Letter to the World" and "Every Soul Is a Circus." Curtain at 8:30.

On the Stage

At the Plymouth, "Angel Street" is announced to close its Boston career Saturday night. That will make a run of six weeks. The company will move from Boston to Springfield, opening there on Dec. 14, as the next step in a tour which will carry the play across the country.

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In New York John Emery will play his first performance as Mr. Manningham in "Angel Street" at the Golden Theater tonight. Mr. Emery replaces Vincent Price who has left the cast to visit his family on the Coast. The "Manningham beard," a prerequisite for the role, was grown by Mr. Emery while he was still in Hollywood. "Angel Street" is now celebrating its first anniversary on Broadway.

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Jed Prouty of the movies has been added to the cast of "Something for the Boys," the new musical show which makes its debut at the Shubert Theater in Boston on Dec. 18.

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The revival of "R. U. R." at the Ethel Barrymore Theater in New York closed Saturday night after only four performances.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Dance

Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—Program of dance by Martha Graham and her company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Monster and the Girl." 9:40 a. m., 12:28, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Mad Doctor." 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:45.

Exeter—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Bambi." 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The King Amuses Himself." Raimu, Victor Francen. 1, 3:05, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. "Man, the Enigma." 2:40, 4:45, 6:59, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:40.

Kenmore—"Hold Back the Dawn," Olivia de Havilland, Charles Boyer. 2:25, 6, 9:30. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, Eddie Bracken. 1, 4:20, 8.

Metropolitan—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Pacific Rendesvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Normandie—"Stand By All Networks." 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:50, 8:50. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 10:35 a. m. 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "So You Want to Give Up Smoking." "America's Battler of Beauty." "Aloma of Sarong Seas," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Paramount—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. 9:40 a. m., 12:10 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:40, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Pacific Rendesvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The World at War," "Ed Murrow and 'Dover'," "Leon Errol Comedy," "Donald Duck," "Excursions in Science," "Travel to Arabia," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30; Sunday continuous 1-11.

State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10:05. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Telepix—"United States Paratroops," "Ed Murrow," "New Asiatic Expedition," comedy, "Excursion in Science," Disney comedy. Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:10, 7:35, 10:05. "Traitor Within," Donald M. Barry, Jean Parker. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:03, 8:55.

Tremont—"Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Uptown—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 1:15, 4:45, 8:18. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn and Ronald Reagan. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:30. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 3. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Across The Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 2:45, 8:11, 9:31. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 4:20, 8.

Coolidge: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:20, 6:20, 9:40. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell, John Sheppard. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Cleveland Circle: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Nagle, Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8.

University: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:03, 8:55.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. "Foreign Agent," 2, 7.

Strand: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 3:18, 9:18. "Here We Are Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 1:47, 7:47.

Uphams: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. 12:01, 2:45, 5:30, 8:10. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 1:30, 4, 6:40, 9:35.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:33, 7, 9:57. "Kennel Murder Case." 2:10, 5:34.

Keres: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 1:45, 7:45.

Hyde Park: "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 2, 8:45. "The Fighting Frenchman." 3:30, 6:15.

MALDEN—Granada: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 9:10. "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:21, 8:31, 8:41.

Maplewood: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:22, 6:07. "Rolle, Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 2:15, 8.

Orpheum: "Tough as They Come," Dead End Kids. 3:25, 7, 9:50. "Land of Open Range." 2:20, 5:42.

Strand: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery. 3:15, 8:30. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 6:50, 10.

Mystic: "The Big Street," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 3:25, 8:25. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:05, 9:05.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Footlight Serenade, John Payne, Betty Grable. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wings for the Women," Anna Neagle. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry. 2, 8.

Strand: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darnell. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne, 3:30, 8:32. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:08, 7:04.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts, Slim Summerville. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Fantasia." "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "The World at War. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:35, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2:14, 6:42, 10:08. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman.

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with Ernest [illegible], Lyn Phillips, Eyres Mo[illegible]
EVES. 55c to $2.20. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. EVE. 55c to $2.75.

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This little girl's father is putting every spare cent of cash into War Bonds, through the Pay-Roll Savings Plan. So are the great majority of Americans. But there are still some Americans who ought to be buying War Bonds through the Pay-Roll Savings Plan . . . and aren't.

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Everybody—every pay day—10 percent or more

Uncle Sam hopes that every person on a pay roll will be in the Pay-Roll Savings Plan by New Year's. And that we'll top the 10 percent goal. Yes, *top* it . . . because we know now it's going to take *more than 10 percent to win!*

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If you *are* in, be sure you're putting not 6 percent or 7 percent or 8 percent, but at least *10 percent* into War Bonds every pay day!

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WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

If you are . . .

1: Already setting aside 10 percent of your pay for War Bonds through the Pay-Roll Savings Plan—boost that 10 percent if you can.

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"TOP THAT 10% BY NEW YEAR'S!"

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS
THROUGH THE
PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN

This advertisement is published at the request of the Treasury Department of the United States Government

Sleigh Ride on Christmas Eve

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc. Illustrated by the Author

A few days before Christmas, Father said that he had a surprise for Betsy.

Betsy shouted, "I bet I know! It's a sleigh ride!"

"Yes," said Father. "If the snow lasts, I have arranged for a sleighing party. It will be on Christmas Eve. You can invite five of the children from school."

Betsy invited Billy and Ellen and Christopher, Mary Lou and Peter. They were just as thrilled as Betsy was.

When Christmas Eve arrived, the snow was packed hard on the roads. It was so hard and frozen that it was shiny and made a squeaky noise. The night was clear and the stars seemed brighter than ever to Betsy.

By seven o'clock, the children were all at Betsy's house. Father put them into the car and drove them to a livery stable near the park. In front of the stable, there was a big sleigh with two horses. The sleigh had a high seat for the driver and two wide seats behind that faced each other.

"Now Billy and Ellen can ride with the driver, first," said Father. "Then Christopher and Mary Lou can have a turn and, on the way back, Peter and Betsy can ride up front."

Jingle Bells

This satisfied the children and they scrambled into the sleigh. Father tucked the rugs around them. The horses stamped their feet and shook their heads. The sleigh bells jingled.

"Are you going to drive the sleigh, Father?" asked Betsy.

"Oh, my, no!" said Father, as he climbed into the back seat beside Betsy. "The driver will be here in a moment."

"I wish we were going for a sleigh ride with Santa Claus," said Billy. "Wouldn't that be fun?"

"Oh, Billy! You're always thinking of something impossible," said Ellen.

No sooner had Ellen said this, than the door of the stable opened. Who should walk out but Santa Claus. He was wearing a bright red suit and cap trimmed with fur and he had on high black boots. The sleigh bells around his waist jingled as he walked.

The children could hardly believe their eyes. They were speechless, as Santa Claus climbed up into the driver's seat and took the reins in his hand.

"Gee up!" said Santa Claus to the horses.

The sleigh started with a lurch. They were off.

Billy was the first to find his tongue. He said, "Are you really Santa Claus?"

"Sure, me boy, I'm his twin brother," replied Santa Claus, "and just as good. He'd a come himself but he's having a big night tonight, getting up and down chimneys."

"Do you live at the North Pole?" asked Mary Lou.

"Not me!" said Santa Claus. "It's too cold. My whiskers freeze."

"Don't you have to help your brother on Christmas Eve?" asked Christopher.

"No," replied Santa Claus, "I never was any good getting up and down chimneys. Always seemed sort of round about to me, but me brother's all for it. Did it even as a little fellow. Never would come in through the door like other folks. It was the chimney for him from the first."

Two-Horse Open Sleigh

The children laughed very hard and asked a great many questions. They were driving through the park now. It was very quiet.

Betsy looked up at the tall trees. The stars peeped between the branches and winked at her. In the distance, she could hear other sleigh bells. She burrowed down into the warm rugs and held Father's hand. She felt all happy inside. Betsy hadn't known that a sleigh ride could be so wonderful.

"Let's sing 'Jingle Bells,'" shouted Billy.

They all sang,

"Jingle bells, jingle bells,
Jingle all the way,
Oh what fun it is to ride
In a one-horse open sleigh."

"Let's sing, 'Two-horse open sleigh,'" said Christopher. "'Cause that is what this sleigh is."

So then they all sang, "Oh what fun it is to ride, in a two-horse open sleigh."

All of a sudden, the horses changed their gait. The sleigh jolted and Billy toppled right off the front seat. He went head first into a big snowdrift.

"Woah!" cried Santa Claus, as he pulled up the horses.

The sleigh stopped and Betsy's father jumped down. He ran back to Billy. The children turned 'round to see where Billy was. All that they could see, were two legs covered with dark green snow pants, sticking out of the snowdrift. The legs were kicking furiously.

In a moment, Father had pulled Billy out. He looked very much like the snow man in Betsy's garden.

"I fell out," said Billy, when he reached the sleigh.

"You don't mean to tell me!" said Santa Claus. "Sure, and I thought you were practicing diving."

The children changed places in the sleigh. Christopher and Mary Lou sat up with Santa Claus while Billy and Ellen took their seats in the back of the sleigh.

A Familiar Voice

"It's funny," said Christopher to Santa Claus, "but you talk just like Mr. Kilpatrick."

"Yes, you do," cried the rest of the children, "just exactly like Mr. Kilpatrick."

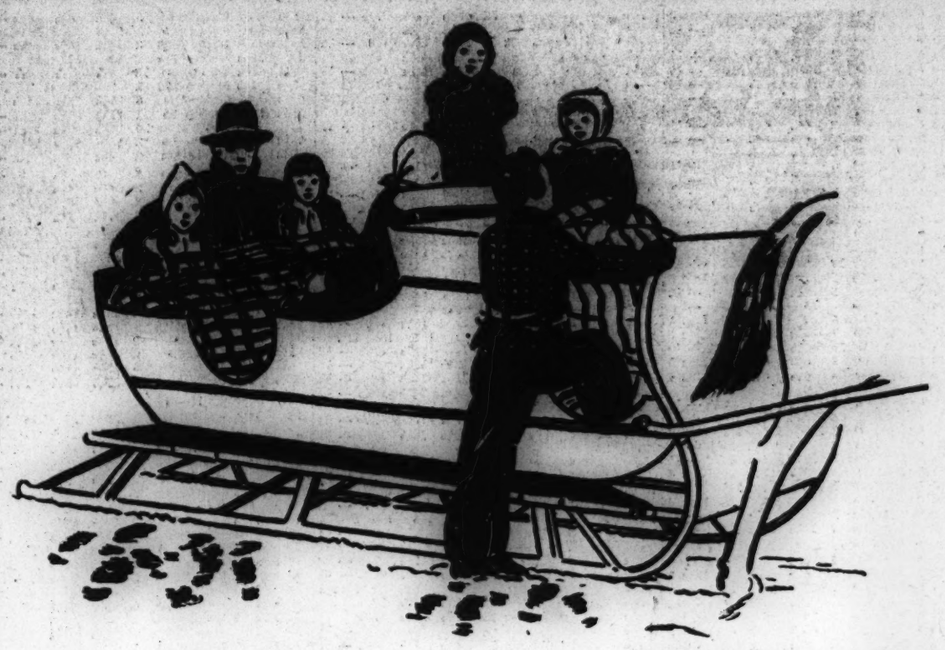
"And who may Mr. Kilpatrick be?" asked Santa Claus.

"Mr. Kilpatrick is the policeman, who takes us across the street," said Betsy.

"Oh, that fellow!" shouted Santa Claus. "Sure, I've seen him often. He's got a face like a dish of turnips and hair the color of carrots."

The children laughed. "I don't think it is nice of you to talk about Mr. Kilpatrick, that way," said Ellen.

"Sure, there's nobody with a better right," said Santa Claus.



"I think you are Mr. Kilpatrick," said Mary Lou.

"Kilpatrick, what a name," said Santa Claus. "Upon my word, I've killed flies and I've killed mosquitoes and one or two centipedes, but never have I killed any Patrick."

The children shouted with laughter.

By this time the sleigh had reached a house. It stood by the road under tall trees. Lights shone from the windows. It was an old inn.

Santa Claus stopped the sleigh and everyone climbed down. A boy in the yard led the horses to a shed nearby. He put blankets over them.

Santa Claus led the way into the inn. There was a fire roaring in the fireplace.

"Are we going to have something to eat?" asked Billy.

"We certainly are," said Santa Claus. "What do you want to eat, Billy?"

Cocoa and Hot Dogs

"Hot dogs!" shouted Billy, at the top of his voice.

"Yes, hot dogs!" shouted all the children.

After the children ate their hot dogs and drank big cups of cocoa, they went out to the sleigh. They felt all warmed up.

When they were settled, with Betsy and Peter on the front seat with Santa Claus, they started for home.

"Jingle, jingle, jingle," went the sleigh bells. "Trot, trot, trot," went the horses' feet.

Santa Claus joked with the children all the way back to the stable. There the children climbed out. They all shook hands with Santa Claus and thanked him for the lovely sleigh ride.

As they got into Father's car, they cried, "Good-night, Santa Claus! Good-night and Merry Christmas!"

"Merry Christmas!" shouted Santa Claus. "Remember me to Mr. Kilpatrick!"

"Sure!" shouted Billy. "Remember me to your twin brother."

Father dropped the children off one by one, at their homes.

"Good-night!" they each called. "Thank you and a Merry Christmas!"

When Betsy kissed Father goodnight, she said, "Father, was Santa Claus Mr. Kilpatrick?"

Father laughed. "Well, what do you think?" he said.

(The End)

Winter Sun

Deep bowed the branches under snow,
And deep the silence lay.
The sun moved golden-sleeved and slow
Above the woods that day.

And there was nothing stirred at all
Save shadows, flower-blue,
And chickadees along a wall
Where dark the pine trees grew.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Red Fox Gets Away

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

The air was crisp, a light snow covered the ground, and a bright moon was shining. It was the kind of night the red fox liked best.

He had been hunting and had found a good supper. Two field mice and a young rabbit had provided him a meal such as he did not often enjoy at this time of year.

Red Fox liked to be abroad on such a night. And for a long time after his hunting was finished, he wandered about in the woods and fields until, at last, he came to the bank of a small stream, where he lay down on an old log in the moonlight to rest for a while.

But he had not been there long when he was startled by a sound that meant danger, and jumping to his feet he stood listening.

The Farmer's Hound

Yap! Yap! Yap! Red Fox knew that voice. It was the farmer's dog. A big strong-bodied hound, with a nose that was keen to follow a trail.

The old hound was a tireless hunter. He could follow a fox's trail all night long. And he never gave up a chase so long as there were any tracks to follow. Tonight he had found the tracks of the red fox.

Yap, yap, yap. He was coming! The hair on the fox's back bristled, and he looked about him uneasily.

He could outrun the hound, he knew. But he had traveled far during the night and he needed rest. It would be better, he thought, to use his wits instead of his legs.

Red Fox knew a number of tricks that had served him well on other nights. But which of them should he try now, he wondered.

The Friendly Stream

The stream was his friend, Red Fox remembered. No telltale tracks were left in water. The old hound might follow his trail on the land, but he could not follow it in the stream.

Yap, yap, yap.

Red Fox waited no longer. Down the bank and into the stream he went, and wading in the shallow water he quickly made his way up along the shore. Then crossing to the other side he hid himself among some brambles, and waited to see what the old hound would do.

He did not have long to wait. For almost at once the dog came tearing down the bank, whining and barking excitedly, his nose to the ground. But at the spot where the fox had gone into the water, he found no tracks. And, at last, growling and whimpering in his disappointment, he trotted off towards home.

Day was dawning when Red Fox reached the forest. He was almost home now, running easily, smoothly, and so lightly that his feet seemed scarcely to touch the ground. His head was up, his sharp nose pointed straight ahead, and his handsome bushy tail streaming behind him.

Once more he had outwitted the old hound. Life seemed very good to the red fox.

(Watch for a story of Blackcap, the chickadee, on the page For Children Monday after next.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Down the Bank Went Red Fox

Mother Winter's Geese

Old Mother Winter
Is picking her geese
(So I've heard folk say)
when the air is white
With snowy down
And skies are leaden gray.

Old Mother Winter
Must keep a great flock
Hidden up there in the sky—
Sixty or seventy
Million—or more,
To judge by the down whirling by!

MARION DOYLE

A Letter From Peter White

Dear Boys and Girls:

I hope you will send in lots of good letters for the Contest this month, because, with the New Year, you will have a new feature on the page For Children. The Peter White Contest has been running now for nearly three years. We have had lots of fun with it and we think it has brought you many good times, too.

But a pleasant change is good for everybody, and we are going to turn this department over to —whom, do you think?—Little Jack Horner. You all remember the plums that Jack pulled out of his pie, and we know that he already has some exciting plans for you in the New Year. So, goodby for the present, and remember I shall be watching to see the fun that you have with Little Jack Horner.

Your friend,

Peter White

The Spinning Roly-Poly

By Owen Oliver

A roly-poly is a nice hot pudding for cold December days. Did you ever watch one steaming in its pan?

Let us cut out two pictures—one of the pudding and one of the pan—and see whether we can get them together, ready to set on the stove.

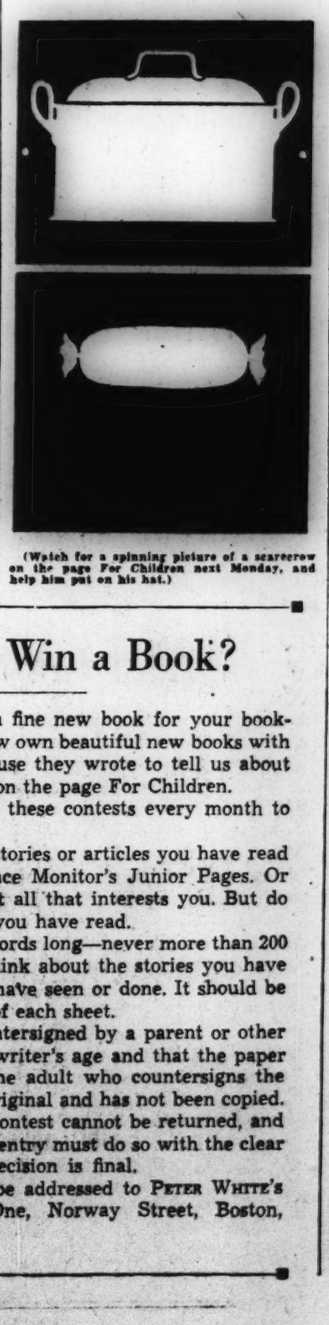
Carefully cut out the black portion containing the pan, and mount it on a piece of thin cardboard of the same size. Trim the edges neatly.

Cut out the black portion containing the roly-poly pudding, and mount it, upside down as shown, on the reverse side.

Pierce the cardboard at places marked by white dots, a quarter of an inch from the edge.

Thread a short piece of string through each little hole and tie, leaving about three inches free.

Twirl the pieces of string between fingers and thumbs. The card will spin rapidly and the two pictures will merge into one another so that the pudding will seem to be in the pan.



(Watch for a spinning picture of a scarecrow on the page For Children next Monday, and help him put on his hat.)

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked that they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or you may write about anything at all that interests you. But do not send in summaries of books you have read.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to Peter White's Contest, Junior Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Shadow Tail And The Spaniel

"Tomorrow I'll take you for a picnic," promised Mr. Squirrel, when his children came to say goodnight.

"Oh-h, that will be lovely!" cried two of his children. But Shadow Tail nibbled his last supper nut thoughtfully.

Next morning when the rest of the family had their tails well curled, and the lunch basket ready packed, Shadow Tail was still in bed. All he would say when they told him to get up was, "Leave me plenty of nuts, and go without me!"

So, finally, that was just what they did.

Unexpected Journey

Shadow Tail who was still asleep, thought that he was on a very stormy sea on his way to visit his cousins, the palm squirrels of India. Then he felt himself going down and down, and imagined it must be the ship plunging into deep waters. But when he opened his eyes he found that he wasn't travelling anywhere, but that he and the nest were lying on the ground.

Sitting on the fallen tree, he scolded the men for some time, but he was much too clever to let them catch him, and when they got tired of trying and moved away he still kept asking, "Where to live? Nowhere to live?"

At last he thought, "This is rather silly. I'd better find my family, and tell them what has happened."

"My!" he gasped, when a racing motor passed him, nearly touching his tail. "This can't be the right way!"

So he turned and hurried in the opposite direction. That didn't seem right either, for it only led to more roads, and even more racier motors. "Never again will I stay in bed when I ought to get up," he lamented, and jumped onto a wall to get away from a large lorry.

Offer of Help

A sudden "Grr-Wuff" made him spin round. Behind him was a garden and in the garden a black spaniel staring at him and wagging his tail.

"Sorry my voice comes out like that," he barked, "but I'm not cross, really."

"Are you a stranger in these parts, or do you live near?" asked Shadow Tail. "Because I want someone to tell me where I am."

"You are looking at my garden, and my house is over there," John Spaniel told him. Shadow Tail told about his adventures, explaining that they wouldn't have happened if he hadn't been so lazy.

"You must be hungry," said the Spaniel, when the story was finished, "come into the garden and I'll find you a bone."

Now it happened that John Spaniel's master and mistress were just then looking out of a window in the house.

"What has that dog found to play with?" they asked. "Why, it's a baby squirrel!"

A Home for Shadow Tail

They left the house and came out onto the lawn. John Spaniel didn't mind them looking, but he wouldn't let them touch Shadow Tail. So they threw the little squirrel some of the nuts they had collected for the birds, and then left the two friends to play together, which they did until the evening shadows grew long across the grass. It was then that Shadow Tail remembered that he hadn't a home.

"Please, Sir, could you tell me the way back to the country?" he asked.

"No," barked John Spaniel. "At least, I could, but I won't."

"Oh, dear—" began Shadow Tail, but John broke in.

"I've decided to be a mother and a father to you," he explained, "and you can live with me till you are big enough to build a nest in that corner tree. My human beings will quite understand."

And almost before the little squirrel could get over his surprise, he found himself curling up snugly in a corner of John Spaniel's kennel. And this story is founded on fact.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 946,818
1942 volume to date 186,873,811
1941 volume to date 129,361,398

Stocks Tend To Decline In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—Rails turned downward in today's stock market and many leaders elsewhere followed.

While weakness was confined to isolated issues, and scattered gainers were to be seen from the start, declines of fractions to a point or so ruled near the close. Dealings were slack throughout with transfers running to around 500,000 shares.

Carriers had to contend with the Byrnes-Henderson plea to the interstate commerce commission for cancellation of freight rate and passenger fare increases granted earlier in the year to compensate for higher wages. Representatives of five operating brotherhoods, at the same time, met in Chicago today to formulate plans for further pay roll boost proposals involving about 350,00 0members.

News from the battlefronts seemingly was a neutral factor marketwise and the war-peace buying and selling arguments faded appreciably. Tax offerings remained unimpressive although it was thought such liquidation might have been at least a mild handicap. earnings and dividend prospects propped assorted favorites.

Under water most of the time were Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Solthern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Standard Oil (N. J.),Bethlehem, Kennecott, Sperry, Chrysler, General Motors, Oliver Farm and U. S. Rubber.

In the resistant divcision were Zenith Radio, Philco, American Telephone, Norfolk & Western, Morris & Essex, Boeing, J. C. Penney, Montgomery & Ward and Du Pont.

In the curb market advances were posted for American Cyanamid "B," Niagara Hudson Power, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Sherwin Williams. Lacking rising inclinations were Pennroad, American Gas and Electric Bond & Share.

A long list of railroad bonds were knocked down fractions to a point or so today as other groups held steady at the start of the final hour.

Easiness in the carrier section followed the week-end request of the Office of Price Administration that the increase in passenger and freight tariffs granted earlier this year be immediately canceled as an aid to anti-inflation measures.

On the losing end were such recent trading favorites as Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Chicago & Alton 3s, St. Paul adjustment 5s, Rock Island assented 4s of '88, Rio Grande Western 4s, Illinois Central refunding 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and New York Central 4s.

The general run of industrial and utility loans held within a narrow range. Certain-teed 5½s and New York Steam 3½s were among those a shade higher.

U. S. Governments were quiet and virtually unchanged as the drive to sell $9,000,000,000 of Treasury obligations entered its second week.

Australia loans were among foreign issues improving.

Ward's Proposed Duress Clause Not Acceptable to WLB

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Representatives of Montgomery Ward, Inc., were told today that their proposal to insert a duress clause in an agreement with a C. I. O. union of their Chicago employees would not be acceptable to the War Labor Board.

The company representatives met informally with several members of the board and the union, and again refused to sign an agreement without a clause saying the board's union maintenance order was illegal and unsound and that the agreement was signed under duress. They were advised to be prepared to appear before the whole board tomorrow morning if they did not change their position.

The company about three weeks ago agreed to comply with the board's order only if directed to do so by the President as commander in chief in time of war. President Roosevelt so directed, then the company proposed its "duress" clause. An authoritative source who declined direct quotation said that the board probably would not object to a clause merely saying that the contract was signed at the direction of the President.

Representing the company at the conference today were Stuart S. Ball, secretary, and John A. Barr, manager of labor relations.

The C. I. O. United Retail and Wholesale Employees was represented by Samuel Wolchok and Leonard Levy, President and Vice-President.

Stocks Generally Lower in London

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Stock market trading was quiet today with prices generally lower at the close.

Industrial dealings were narrow, with home rails off and oils fractionally easier. Kaffirs rallied slightly just before the finish.

British funds ended easier, while in the foreign list Chinese bonds were in demand and Mexican issues a little lower.

South American rails were firm throughout the session.

Vick Earns $1.96 in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Vick Chemical Co. reported September quarter profit of $1,335,689, equal to $1.96 a share on its capital stock, against $1,082,468, or $1.58 a share, in the like months of last year.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	48	48	48	Dec 3
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Adams E .45e	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼e	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
16¾	10	Addressog (1)	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
38⅜	29½	Air Reduct 1a	19	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅞
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	17	3½	3	3	— ⅛
½	⅛	Allegany Corp	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
⅛	3½	Allegpf$30wp	17	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
22¼	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	6	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
7	3¾	Allen Ind ¾e	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	1	136	136	136	+ ¼
12⅜	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
16¾	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	3	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅜
6½	4	Allied St(.60)	2	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	4	73	72¾	72¾	Dec 4
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	19	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
19⅜	14¾	Alpha P C 1½	1	17¾	17½	17¾	Dec 5
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅞k	2	13	13	13	—1
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	69	69	69	Dec 5
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	7	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Dec 5
48½	25¼	Am Air 1¼e	13	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Dec 5
6½	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec 4
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	5	29	29	29	
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
73¾	56⅜	Am Can (3)	4	72¾	72¼	72¾	+ ¾
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	174½	175	+1
32	20	Am Car & Fdy	3	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	3	65	64½	64½	— ½
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Dec 4
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
96	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	96	96	96	Dec 4
6½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	7	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
16¾	8⅞	Am Distill	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 3
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	1	35	35	35	+1⅝
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	4	40¼	39½	40¼	+1¼
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	11	5¼	4¾	5	+ ⅝
3.	25½	Am-H S S 3	4	33	33	33	Dec 4
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 5
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N v 9
51⅞	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	4	51½	51½	51⅜	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
35	25	Am Ice pf ½e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec 2
5⅜	2¾	Am Internt'l	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Dec 5
7	4⅜	Am Invest .70e	1	5	5	5	N'v 30
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	12	7¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	6	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+1⅝
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	4	12	12	12	+ ¼
7⅝	4	AmM&Met½e	3	6	6	6	
23¾	16	Am Met 1½e	4	19⅝	19½	19½	Dec 4
1⅛	½	Am Pow & Lt	43	⅞	¾	¾	
26¼	15½	APLS6pf33⅓k	9	17¼	17	17	— ¼
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	7	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	— ¼
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	42	6	5¾	5¾	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
9¼	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	*3	9¼	9	9	
12	6¾	Am Seat 1e	4	12¼	12	12	
43	25½	Am Smelt 2a	8	37¼	37	37	— ¼
148¼	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144½	144	144½	— ¼
36¾	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	34	34	34	+ ¼
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	7	18¾	18	18¼	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	4	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	90½	90½	90½	+2⅛
22	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Dec 2
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	21	129⅝	128¾	129¼	+ ¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	6	40⅝	40	40	—1
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	8	41¼	40½	40½	— ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136¾	136	136¾	
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	11	7¼	7	7	— ¼
30⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	N'v 30
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	14	3⅜	3	3	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	57	55½	57	Dec 3
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 8k	2	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅜
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 4
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	1	43	43	43	—3
28⅜	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	*23	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	2	15¼	15¼	15½	Dec 3
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 30
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 4
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	5	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Dec 4
4⅛	2½	Armour III	25	3	2⅞	2⅞	
67½	42	Arm pr pf43½k	3	44⅜	44¼	44¼	Dec 4
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 18
31⅛	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	2	4	4	4	Dec 5
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	Dec 5
83	53	AsDG2pf163⅛k	2	56	55	56	
28	20	Associated In2	1	26½	26½	26½	—1
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	35	44¾	43¼	43¼	—1¾
72½	60⅜	At T&SF pf 5	3	66½	65⅞	65⅞	—1⅛
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	3	19	19	19	Dec 5
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	2	40	39½	40	Dec 2
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	5	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Dec 3
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	Dec 4
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	4	54½	54½	54½	Dec 5
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	*5	7½	7½	7½	N'v 25
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec 3
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ½e	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ½
12⅝	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	6	6	6	
1⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	5	11½	11½	11½	
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	*1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	2	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	89	89	89	Dec 2
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	10	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¾	Ben Avia 3¾e	4	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ½
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1¾e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	4	53	53	53	Dec 4
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	23	23	23	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	9	54¼	53¾	54¼	— ¼
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	—1
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	*2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
7⅜	5	Blaw-Kno .35e	7	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
14½	11¼	bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Dec 4
21⅛	13½	Boeing Air 1e	25	16	15½	15½	+ ⅛
38¾	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	14	34¾	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	3	16¾	16½	16¾	Dec 4
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	13	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	7	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅜
⅜	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2	2	2	Dec 3
31¾	25	Bower R 2½e	1	29	29	29	Dec 3
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	18	18	18	Dec 4
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	10	9	9	9	
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	6	21¼	21	21	
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅞
43	30	BristolM1.90e	7	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 24
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	Dec 5
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Dec 3
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1		13	12⅞	13	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E ½e	21	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	10	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	3	13½	13	13	— ½
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	Dec 5
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	Dec 4
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	2	55	55	55	Dec 2
53¼	51	Burl pf 2¾2	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	13	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 5
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼e	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Dec 4

C

21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	4	⅝	⅜	⅜	
7⅝	5¾	Cal-& Hecla 1	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	2	15½	15½	15½	
13½	9¼	Caneda Dr .60	3	13	13	13	
7⅜	3⅜	Canadian Pac	21	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	35	35	35	Dec 4
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28½	22½	CarpenSt2½ve	1	24	24	24	— ½
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec 5
75½	54¾	Case (JI) (7e)	2	74	74	74	—1½
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	38	37⅜	37¾	— ¾
27⅜	15	Celanese (2)	9	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
8¾	6½	Celotex Cp 1½	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	1	16½	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2½	1½	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18	11	Cen Violet2½ve	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	31	31	31	
3½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¾e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
18⅞	14½	Champ P&F 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	N'v 27
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3e	22	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	3	95	94	95	Dec 2
2¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	19	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
8¼	2⅝	ChiE Ill A	18	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	3	2½	2½	2½	Dec 3
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¼k	8	11⅜	11	11¼	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Chi Mail ½e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 28
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	¾	¾	¾	Dec 3
1¾	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1½	¾	CRI & P.7pf	6	1⅛	¾	¾	
11⅞	8¾	Chi Rl Cab 1	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 30
13¾	11¼	Chicklash (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 4
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	12	65¼	65¼	65½	— ½
10⅜	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10½	10½	10½	
5	2⅛	City Stores	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
39⅜	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	5	28½	28½	28⅝	Dec 4
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	6	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2½e	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¾
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	6	84½	84¼	84¼	— ¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60⅝	60½	60½	Dec 2
17¾	11½	Colgate-P ⅔	12	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
105½	97¾	Colg-P pf 4½	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¾	10⅝	Collins-A A	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	1	15⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
15¾	8½	Col Br B 1½e	6	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
2½	⅛	Col G&E .10g	56	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	11	37⅞	37	37¼	— ¾
11¼	5⅜	Colum Pic ⅓e	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
35	24	Colum Ppf23⅛	1	32	32	32	Dec 3
78	51	Col Carb 4½e	3	75½	75¼	75½	
29¾	16½	Comi Credit 3	*6	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
105½	91¼	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105½	105½	105½	N'v 18
33⅞	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	23	33¼	32⅝	32¾	— ½
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106	N'v 20
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	53	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Corn & Sou pf	6	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	34	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝	— ½
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	3	3	3	Dec 5
17¼	12½	Congol-N (1a)	11	17⅛	16⅞	17	
21½	15	Consol Alrc 1e	13	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½pg	4	12	12	12	— ¼
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	32	15½	14⅞	15	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	89	89	89	— ¼
⅜	⅜	Con Film Ind	2	½	½	½	Dec 5
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	11	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
3	1½	Cons Laundries	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec 4
42	27⅞	Consol Oil 2	1	28	28	28	N'v 28
7¼	4⅝	Consol Oil ⅓	40	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	5	5	5	Dec 2
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 2
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89⅜	89	89¼	Dec 4
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cont Baking	3	4	4	4	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	2	97½	97½	97½	Dec 4
28	21½	Cont Can 1¼e	18	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
8¼	5⅞	ContDiam .65e	1	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	41½	41¼	41½	Dec 5
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .55e	39	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	14	26⅝	26¼	26½	
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	45	45	45	Dec 1
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	7	55	54⅜	54⅞	— ⅛
3½	2½	Coty Inc .15e	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Coty Interna'l	8	⅜	¾	¾	
14½	10⅜	Crane Co (1e)	9	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	3	16¼	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
9½	5¾	Crosley (1¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
20½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	2	19½	19½	19½	
41	32	Crown Cof 2¼	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
12¼	10	Crown Zel (1)	9	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	23¾	Crucible Stl 2e	*5	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
84	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	74½	74½	74½	Dec 3
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec 5
88	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	7	88	85½	88	N'v 20
13¼	8½	Cudahy Pack	4	10¼	10

Commerce and Finance

Federal Officials Say Railroads Could Do Without Rate Rise

Business and Industry

New Parity Formula In RFC Bill Likely

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate farm leader intimated that the Administration will have to accept a new parity formula for agriculture if it wants to increase the RFC's lending authority.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D-Okla) said the measure authorizing addition of farm labor costs to parity price levels could easily be made an amendment to the bill granting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation authority to lend $5,000,000,000 more.

"Then," Senator Thomas declared, "the President couldn't veto it."

The Senate Agriculture Committee has unanimously endorsed the House-approved farm wage bill. Parity, as now computed, takes no direct account of farm labor costs, but establishes a ratio designed to give the farmer a return on his crops equivalent to that in a past favorable period, in most cases 1909-14.

There were flurries in both houses with final adjournment only four weeks away. Measures not approved by Jan. 2, when the 77th Congress ends, must be initiated afresh in the new Congress.

Snag in Senate

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones asked the extra lending authority for RFC. The bill went smoothly through the House but struck a Republican snag in the Senate. Senator John Danaher (R), Connnecticut, demanded that the Board of Economic Warfare and other executive agencies obtain advance approval of RFC directors before spending money borrowed from the Finance Corporation.

Senator Prentiss Brown (D), Michigan, floor manager for the bill, was reported to be on the point of accepting the amendment in order to expedite passage.

Still pending before the Senate is a disputed measure to set up machinery to pay claims against the Mexican Government. Mexico has agreed to pay $40,000,000 to settle outstanding claims by U. S. citizens, and the bill would create a three-man commission to allot the money.

Senator Bennett Clark (D), Missouri, announced he was ready to filibuster against the measure. He seeks restoration of an amendment, removed by a joint conference committee, permitting the reopening of certain claims at the new commission's discretion.

Senator Clark said he had "a thousand motions to make if necessary," but few colleagues believed he would attempt to keep talking until January.

Talk of Filibuster

Some western senators, however, were talking of initiating another filibuster if Administration forces attempt to call up a bill permitting the Treasury to sell its unpledged silver for consumptive uses in industry.

"There is no occasion for legislation like that," declared Senator Thomas, who heads the special silver committee.

Legislation authorizing the President to suspend tariff restrictions during wartime still was wedged in the House Ways and Means Committee, its chances dwindling with each legislative day. The House still has to act on a resolution, adopted by the Senate, turning over to Panama the U. S.-owned water and sewage systems in Colon and Panama City.

The Senate Civil Service Committee is considering a bill raising the salaries of most civil service employees 20 per cent, and abolishing Saturday half-holidays in Government offices. A Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee announced a Jan. 12 hearing on restrictions upon music performances imposed by the American Federation of Musicians.

Transport Director

Harold C. Davis

Named Director of Operations, Northern Division, for Associated Transport, Inc. In 1941, Mr. Davis, a highway transportation authority, was sent by President Roosevelt as a dollar-a-year man to help increase Burma Road traffic. He was one of the original incorporators of the American Trucking Associations and took a leading part in the formation of the Transportation Research Bureau of Connecticut.

Adams Quits Post In First National

Charles F. Adams has resigned as treasurer of First National Stores Inc. but continues as a director of the company, it was announced.

Ralph F. Burkard formerly assistant-treasurer has been elected treasurer.

U. S. Arms Output Increases Four-Fold Since Pearl Harbor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—The products of war that will defeat the Axis are flowing out of armament factories more than four times as fast as they did a year ago, according to a report on American industrial production by the National Association of Manufacturers made public here today, the anniversary of the "sneak" Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that catapulted this nation into war.

William P. Witherow, president of the Association, issued the 64-page report in booklet form entitled, "One Year After Pearl Harbor—America's War Production Record." It is dedicated to all Americans, "to inspire them to greater achievement on the home front by recounting the encouraging record already made."

Publication of the brochure follows by only three days the N. A. M. Congress of War Industry which met here to discuss all the phases of the industrial war effort and appealed for even better production records in the months to come as the United Nations go on the offensive, supplied in large part by the materials fabricated in American war plants.

Aircraft Output Soars

The report cites figures to show that aircraft production in 1942 will be three and a half times the 1941 output; that ordinance production for the Army and Navy this year will be six and a quarter times last year's output; production of naval vessels, by tonnage, two and three-quarters times that of 1941, and merchant vessels, five times last year's total. Up to July 29 last, weapons transferred to other nations under the lend-lease program amounted to about 12 per cent of the United States munitions output, the report says.

"The peak in the new plant construction has been passed, as has the peak in conversion, and the whole economy is now settling down to the business of using the tremendously expanded facilities available for maximum output of the sinews of war," the report continues.

"The statistical record of the year since Pearl Harbor reveals a production achievement such as no other nation on earth has ever approached. It is often spoken of as a 'miracle,' but to anyone who knows and understands the American industrial system, there is no mystery about the achievement.

"Free men developed the potential productive power before the war. It was here being applied to the traditional job of providing the goods and services for a high level of peace-time living. When the war threatened and came, that power was turned to a new end. The driving motive has been the determination to put down the threat to our country and to its way of life."

The report admits that centralized planning and regimentation had been essential in the all-out industrial effort, but warns that it would be "erroneous and dangerous" to assume that our peace-time goals could be met by the same type of centralized planning and regimentation.

"Our production record today is made possible by the industrial system which had been built by free enterprise, motivated by profit," it declares. "The peace-time welfare of the American people after the war is equally dependent upon the principles of free enterprise."

Employees Benefit

The N. A. M. reports that employment in war industries is today two and a half times as great as at this time last year, rising from 6,900,000 in December, 1941, to 17,500,000 in December this year. The average manufacturing employee will receive $2,003 in 1942, as compared with $1,672 in 1941, and the average work-week in manufacturing increased about five hours between August, 1939, and August, 1942, or from 38 to 42.8 hours, it adds.

Stressing that United States appropriations for the war are already 10 times the direct cost of the first World War, the N. A. M. finds that the total output of munitions in this country this year will "at least equal" that of German-dominated Europe, including France, Italy and the Balkan States.

"And the American production curve is still rising," it adds.

In the United States' first year of war, the iron and steel industry produced almost as much steel as Germany did for her whole armament program in the six years from 1933 through 1938, the report continues, citing figures showing that American production of aluminum, magnesium, copper and petroleum products exceeded that of Germany or the Axis as a whole.

The report discloses that net incomes of American corporations after taxes in 1942 will be about 11 per cent more than 1939, "despite the fact that the net income before taxes is twice as high as it was in 1939."

Notwithstanding efforts to spread work through sub-contracting and other means, small companies with sales of less than $1,000,000 a year expect a smaller aggregate sales volume this year than in 1941, it says.

Dangers Outlined

Four major dangers to the war production program are given as (1) the critical shortage of rubber, (2) the "unbalanced" flow of raw materials, (3) inflations, and (4) shortage of manpower. The shortages of raw materials, actual and threatened, are due primarily to the lack of centralization of the war program, the slow realization of its scope and underestimates of the ability of American industry to transform raw materials into finished goods.

The Government is, however, it continues, fully aware of these problems and is taking steps toward budgeting available raw materials so as to bring about a more balanced production of war goods.

The Association contends that the American labor force would be adequate if the work-week were lengthened to 48 hours and "pirating" and "hoarding" of workers were curbed.

It estimates that 18,000,000 women will be employed in all American industries by the end of this year.

The final page of the report carries a message to William P. Witherow, 1942 president of the N. A. M., from General Douglas MacArthur which declares that the "anxious thoughts" of all soldiers and sailors in the combat zone go out to the men in this country who are driving the wheels of war production.

MacArthur's Message

"Without your help," General MasArthur says, "blood at the front will avail little against an enemy rich in numbers, in planes, in guns and in ships. Industry is an indispensable factor in war. There can be no line of demarcation between the man who uses a weapon and the man who makes it. If one fails the other must perish.

"Behind manufacturing management stands the rank and file of labor. The responsibilities of the one are as decisive as that of the other, and my appeal to you is collective. May God give you understanding of our needs, realization of our pride in your proven capacity and leadership, and inspiration to conquer difficulties which beset you. We, comrades of the firing line, to our past rededicate ourselves; we bless you for what you have already done for us, and for the future, we wish you Godspeed."

ICC Probing Use Of Rail Profits To Cut Fixed Charges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced that it had begun an inquiry to determine the extent to which the railroads were using their unusually large profits to reduce fixed charges, such as interest on bonds.

In a brief public statement, the ICC called attention to a statement in its report to Congress last January in which it said that the railroads would "be shortsighted if, by insisting on immediate dividends, they jeopardized the continuance and possible expansion of a program of debt reduction."

The commission foresaw that some stockholders might object to its policy of using earnings to reduce debt rather than to pay dividends, but added that "it is the stockholder who will suffer most in the event of future insolvency."

The Association of American Railroads reported that the nation's Class 1 carriers had a net income of more than $700,000,000 during the first 10 months of this year, compared with about $500,000,000 for all of 1941. The continuance of rail earnings at the rate in recent months would send the year's total profits beyond the all-time high of $897,000,000 in 1929.

Henderson, Byrnes Seek Rail Rate Cuts

WASHINGTON (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, and Price Administrator Leon Henderson have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to wipe out increases in freight rates and passenger fares granted early this year, and estimated by the petition to involve $500,000,000 in yearly transportation costs.

The petition asked the ICC to cancel the increases on the grounds that (1) rail earnings have improved to the point where satisfactory profit positions can be maintained without the increases, and (2) the increases jeopardize the anti-inflation program by "imposing unnecessary costs upon the users of railroads and by adding substantially to the cost of the war."

Price Control Benefits

The petition asked that the railroads "share more of the burden of supporting more of the anti-inflation program" and asserted the carriers had benefited substantially from price control.

On the basis of 1942 requirements, the petition estimated, the railroads, as a result of price control, saved more than $600,000,000 on purchases of four principal commodities.

The ICC authorized a 10 per cent increase in passenger fares, effective February 10, and varying freight rate increases which the petition estimated as averaging 6 per cent.

The petition recalled that the ICC, in authorizing the increases, announced that it would hold open the record to give "consideration to readjustments or corrections which the circumstances may warrant."

At least 50 per cent of the added freight costs, the petition asserted, are being paid by the Federal Government directly or in added costs of war materials.

It added that the railroads, in asking the increases, took the position that their proposal was not intended to improve their profit position from 1941, but was intended solely to permit them to meet increased wages and higher materials and equipment costs.

Revenue Rise Unforeseen

"At that time," the petition said, "no one could anticipate the great increase in net railroad revenues which have come about because of business expansion, the stabilization of prices affecting railroad costs, and the economies that have been achieved through compliance with orders of the Office of Defense Transportation."

Mr. Henderson said studies had led him to the conclusion that the railroads "can easily meet their higher wage and materials cost without benefit of the increased freight rates and passenger fares granted them by the ICC for that particular purpose."

Describing the financial position of the railroads as "excellent," the petition said net railway operating income for the first nine months of 1942 was $1,524,767,289 or 69.2 per cent above the same period of 1941, and $355,968,791 more than the comparable figure for the entire year of 1941.

Even without the increases, the petition contended, net railway operating income for the first nine months of this year would have been about 42.4 per cent above the corresponding period of 1941 when lower rates were in effect.

Mr. Henderson asserted there had been annual savings to the railroads of $610,000,000 on purchases of petroleum, bituminous coal, steel rails and tin plates, as a result of OPA price controls.

Promoted

Alfred Marchev

Vice-President of the Republic Aviation Corporation, appointed general manager of the company's plant at Farmingdale, L. I., succeeding Ralph S. Damon, president, who is relinquishing the general manager's post to devote his full attention to supervision of the firm's plants on Long Island and in the Midwest. Mr. Marchew was formerly assistant general manager.

War Production Acceleration Rate Slowed by Shortages

DETROIT (AP)—Problems of material and manpower are giving the automobile industry concern right now but they are having the effect of retarding the rate of acceleration in war production rather than of cutting into output volume.

C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, expressed this view to news writers concluding a survey of the car industry's war production effort. Mr. Wilson said the industry had experienced materials shortages before.

"Men," he said, "aren't like materials; they aren't interchangeable."

Discussing the postwar automobile, Mr. Wilson said:

"The automobiles the car manufacturers stopped making last February were the best vehicles the industry ever made and they will look mighty good to the public when the war is over.

"The immediate postwar car can't be much different from the 1942 model; it takes time to design, test and produce a new car and we won't have that opportunity."

Mr. Wilson said he saw "no reason why we should have a postwar depression—unless we engineer one."

"I'll go further than that," he added; "I see no reason why the standard of living in America shouldn't be higher after the war than it was in the past, provided we all pitch in and work. Certainly, we'll have the facilities and equipment."

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph W. Fraser, President of the Willys-Overland Company and a director of the Automotive Council for War Production, termed "ridiculous" the suggestion of West Coast shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser that the automobile industry plan 1945 model cars now and accept war bonds as down payment.

"If we should go out now and begin to design for 1945, it would defeat the purpose of the Automotive Council and the great accomplishments the automobile industry has made to win this war," Mr. Fraser said at a press conference.

Mr. Kaiser made the suggestion in an address before a convention session of the National Association of Manufacturers here.

Bond Investment Trust

Trustees of the Bond Investment Trust of America, in a letter to holders of units of beneficial interest in connection with the payment of the Trust's thirty-third consecutive semi-annual income distribution, report that total holdings of the fund amounted to $497,911 based on market values on Nov. 25, 1942. In addition, the Trust had a total of cash on hand and net receivables of approximately $23,300.

Speeding Up of Farm Program Co-ordination Seen Imperative

Second of two articles on the part agriculture is playing in the intensified war effort.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in a previous article on this page that American Agriculture has turned the corner and changed from a "surplus economy" or "too many farmers" to a scarcity economy of "not enough farmers" and "not enough crops." The sudden development of farming into a "war industry," it was pointed out, is roughly analogous to the beginning of the defense program for urban industry. And it was argued that this reverses all considerations of the previous 10 years on the merits of "giving the farmer more money," and makes this as well as all possible other methods of stimulating farm production, imperative.

But farming, like the rest of American industry, will probably have to learn that there are other means of getting maximum production in addition to the stimulus of price. Industry has been squeezed by priorities and other means of cutting down civilian production and cutting out waste movements. It seems likely that the government which has brought food prices under control and rationed food, which for years has developed intricate systems of influencing farm production (albeit to get less, not more crops) and which now through one bureau or another has control or potential control of transport, manpower, and so on in addition to cash, will have to step in and stimulate farming by other means in addition to merely pumping more money into agriculture.

Reversing Soil Conservation

One method will obviously have to be the reversal of the basis of "soil conservation payments" which have in general been merely crop-reduction bonuses under a thin disguise. Farmers will now presumably get their bonuses, like factory workers, for meeting or beating minimum production requirements, not for staying under them.

Agriculture may say to the farmer, in regard to the few crops of which less rather than more is still wanted (wheat, cotton, tobacco) "We will pay you your bonus for under-production of these crops only if, in yonder part of your farm, you also raise soybeans, corn, or peanuts." By means of the stick-in-every-field principle developed by ex-Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace shortly after he said he didn't believe in it, a considerable change in the regional pattern of American farming may next Spring be visible to any farm boy who flies over it as gunner in the under-turret of an American bomber.

In the South the acreage "goal" for cotton has already been cut from 27,400,000 acres to round 22,000,000, which is just about half of the acreage in the 'twenties, and soybeans, peanuts, and long-staple cotton will appear instead, while in the middle west wheat (with a goal cut this year for the nation to 52,000,000 acres) will squeeze up to make room for corn and, perhaps, soybeans, or soybeans and dairy products will have to make room for corn and hogs.

Discourage Luxury Crops

Another change—and a tough one—may be the discouragement of the luxury farm crops which the United States is still producing. If war economy requires that the country get along without bicycles, vacuum cleaners, and electric refrigerators, it seems odd that it should continue to produce and ship thousands of miles to market over crowded railway lines such things as refrigerated Iceberg lettuce, strawberries, apples, pears, artichokes, celery, and fresh peas.

The loss would be hard on California, Arizona, Texas and Florida if the Government should say, "Either can them or don't raise them, because we can't spare the manpower nor the rail transport." Possibly some of that land could be used to raise such more pedestrian necessities as potatoes and corn, and satisfy even the players of the new "vita-mingo" game.

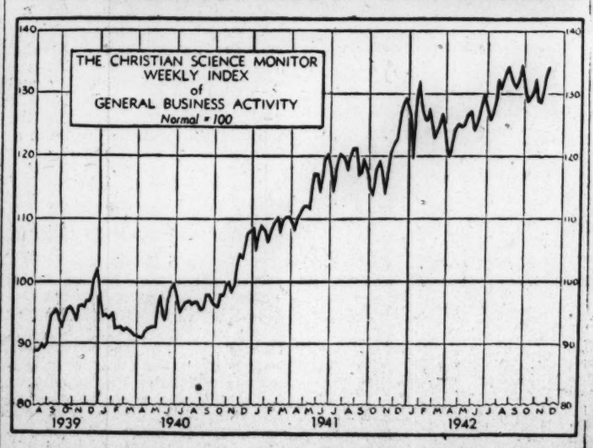
Washington has many means of regulating farm production which it did not have even two years ago. It can release—or withhold—manpower, gasoline, rubber, farm machinery, repair parts and freight cars to carry the stuff away. It can break down the illegal labor-migration barriers between states, and the legal barrier of the Mexican border, and make farm labor on various crops either subject to draft or free from it. These powers can and probably will be used to shift American farming round to the crops with the most desirable kinds of nutrition requring the least manpower, machinery, and cargo space.

Washington, however, may act too late. Whatever it does it will have to do fast. Mr. Wickard has already assured hog-growers that they will get a good price. In 1917 Congress promised the wheat farmers in the summer, before the winter crop went in, that they would get $2.20 a bushel for the next year's crop—i. e. the crop harvested in the summer of 1918. At the end of the war Food Administrator Hoover had promised them round $17.50 a hundred pounds for their hogs.

And though the automobile industry changed over to war production in half a year, the seasons will not wait for farmers to change in so short a time.

A farmer may get the crop in the ground and then, for lack of harvest hands, never be able to gather it. If he looks at the economic skies too hard he may decide it is too risky to put it in the ground, no matter how high the ultimate price guarantee, unless he has the additional guarantee that if he plows, seeds, cultivates, he will get some recompense even if he hasn't the hands to harvest.

Further Gain Recorded in Week For Monitor Index of Business



A further advance in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity in the last week of November lifted it to a point just under the all-time high of two months previous. For the week ended Nov. 28, the index registered 134.4 (prel.) compared with 132.5 for the preceding week and 122.2 for the week ended Nov. 29, last year.

For each of the three components, declines in the reported totals were less than usual over the Thanksgiving Day holiday, with many war production plants foregoing the customary shutdowns.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings scored the largest increase for the week, extending their gain of the week before and recovering the highest level since the end of August.

Production of electricity eased only moderately from the all-time high of the previous week and on adjusted basis edged forward to the best level in 10 weeks. Bank debits outside New York City pushed into higher ground with a less than seasonal decline.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Nov. 28, 1942	Nov. 21, 1942	Nov. 29 1941
Combined index	134.4	133.5	122.2
Bk debits outside NYC	151.1	149.4	135.7
Elec power production	121.1	120.3	112.7
Misc carloadings	131.1	127.8	120.2

*Preliminary.

Warner Bros. Net Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures reported for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 net profit of $8,554,512, equal, after annual dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to $2.20 a share on the common stock. This compared with $5,429,303, or $1.36 a common share, on the same basis, in the preceding fiscal year.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on January 15, 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

December 4, 1942

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 3s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
Federal Farm Mortgage			
2 3s 49-44	103.1	103.1	103.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
25 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod.	90	90	90
12 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod.	71	71	71
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
16 Am ⅞ For P5s 2030	73	73	73
1 AmIGChem5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
3 Am Int 5½s 49	101⅛	101	101
5 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107	106¾	107
8 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107¼	107⅛	107¼
1 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107	106¾	107
25 At T & T 2½ 56	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3 Am WW&E 6s 75	54½	54½	54½
2 Ang C Nitra deb 67	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Arm Del 4s 55	92	92	92
4 AT&SF aj 4s 95	93	92½	92⅛
11 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
8 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	84⅛	83⅞	83⅞
7 AC Line 1st 4s 52	72	72	72
30 AC Line cit 4s 52	62¾	63¾	62
9 AC Line 4½s 64	32	32	32
5 AT&Dan 1st 4s 48	57½	57½	57½
12 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	28¾	28¼	28½
16 B&O 95 st A	32½	32	32
10 B&O 95 st C	29	28¼	28¼
41 B&O 2000 st D	29	28¼	28½
17 B&O 96 st F	23⅛	22¾	22½
29 B&O cv 60 st	57½	58¼	56¼
10 B&O 4s 48	48¼	47¾	48
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	36¾	36½	36⅛
6 B&O SW 50 st	44	44	44
2 B&O TC 4s 59	59	58⅝	59
7 Banz&Aroo cn 4s 51	59	58¾	59
12 Banz&Ar cv 4s 51 st	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	100	100	100
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	39½	39⅜	39⅜
20 Bost&Me 4½s 70	104½	104¼	104¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	104¾	104½	104¾
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	81¾	81¼	81¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	32½	32½	32½
4 Buf R&P 57 st	79	79	79
5 Can Sou 5s 62	112	112	112
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	118¼	118¼	118½
3 Can Nat2Ry 4¾s 55	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4¼s 57	93½	93½	93½
8 Can Pac 5s 54	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	47⅜	46¾	46¾
5 Carthage&Adir 4s 81	98⅛	98½	98½
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
18 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	22½	21⅞	21⅞
44 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	69¼	68¼	68¼
8 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	73	73	73
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	53⅜	52½	52½
32 Cen Pac 5s 60	82	82	82
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	17¾	17¼	17¼
24 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16	16	16
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
12 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	94	94	94
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	102	102	102
1 C&O 3½s 96D	16	15⅝	15⅞
57 C&I&Alton 3s 49	73⅞	73	73
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	31¾	31	31⅞
18 Chi&E Ill inc 5s 97	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	17⅝	17⅛	17¼
211 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	4¾	4⅛	4⅛
342 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	43⅛	43	43
15 CM&SP 4½s 89F	43	43	43
28 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43	42½	43
21 CM&SP 4½s 89E	21½	21½	21½
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	33½	32¼	32¼
28 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	31⅜	27⅛	27⅛
113 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	21½	21¼	21½
28 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21	21¼	21¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	32¼	31½	31¾
20 Chi & NW 4s 87	31½	31⅛	31⅛
3 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	19	18⅝	18⅝
22 CRI & P 4½s 52A	31½	31¼	31¼
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	31⅝	30½	30½
37 CRI&P 4s 88	30	30	30
12 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	17⅞	17½	17½
87 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Ch n Sta 3¾s 63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Ch n Sta 3¾s 63	40	40	40
2 Childs Co 5s 57	45⅞	45	45
50 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47¼	47¼	47¼
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	65	65	65
5 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	106	106	106
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	72¼	72	72
1 Clev Stl Line 4½s 61	77½	77½	77½
1 ClevnTerm 3½s 72	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 ClevnTerm 5s 73	60⅜	60½	60½
5 ClevnTerm 4½s 77C	22¼	21½	21½
20 Col & So 4½s 80	91	91	90
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	90½	90	90
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87½	87½	87½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	110½	110½	110½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108½	108¼	108½
14 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	103	103	103
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Con Edis 3½s 58	104½	104½	104½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	110½	109⅞	110½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109	109	109
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	107½	107½	107½
7 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
3 ChheNoRw5½s42rct	56	55½	55½
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	19½	18¾	18⅞
64 D & R G 4s 36	3¼	3	3
4 D & R G West 5s	2½	2⅜	2⅜
7 D & R G W 5s 55 Ac	17¼	16½	16½
7 D & R G West 5s 78	111	111	111
2 Det Ed 3½s 66	104	103¾	103¾
3 Det Ed 3s 70	110	110	110
32 Det Harbor Lt 3½s 65	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	53¼	53	53
18 Erie 4½s 2015	89	88½	88½
30 Erie 4s 95	20¾	20½	20½
69 Fla E Cst 5s 74	77	77	77
4 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	100	100	100
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	106¼	106	106¼
10 Goodrich 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	91	90¾	91
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	81	81	81
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
37 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99⅛	98¾	98¾
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	73½	73⅜	73⅜
14 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	86½	86¼	86¼
5 Gulf M & N 5s 50	52	52	52
9 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	89	89	89
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Houst'nOilTex 4½s 54	41½	41	41¼
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	46	45¾	46
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	18	18	18
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	101¼	101½	101½
3 Ill ell Tel 2¾s 81	43	43	43
5 Ill Cent 3½s 52	50⅜	50½	50½
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	46	45¾	45⅞
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	46	44¼	44¼
26 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41½	41	41
21 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	54½	54¼	54¼
23 Ill Cen 5s 55	49⅛	48½	48½
12 Ill Cen SLL 3½s 51	45½	44¾	44¾
26 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	41⅞	41¾	41¾
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	103½	103½	103½
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	5	5	5
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	36½	36	36
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	24½	24⅛	24⅛
9 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	39½	39¼	39½
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Int Paper 6s 55	60½	60	60
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	64	64	64
51 Int T&T 5s 55	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
1 KCFS & Mem 4s 36	59½	59	59
15 K C South 5s 50	62½	62¼	62¼
19 K C Term 4s 60	55	55	55
5 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	93½	93½	93½
1 Leh&N Eng 4s 65A	84	84	84
1 Leh&NY 4s 45	78	78	78
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	67	67	67
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	66	66	66
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	66	66	66
1 Leh Val Coa 5s 74 st	66½	66½	66½
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	43½	43½	43½
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53	53	53
14 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¾	34	34
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003	30½	30½	30½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29	28¾	28¾
5 Leh Val 5s 51	55	55	55
3 Leh Val Term 5s 51	105½	105½	105½
2 Libby McN&&L 4s 55	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
2 Liggett&M 7s 44	121⅞	121½	121½
5 Liggett&M 5s 51	98¾	98½	98½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	77¼	77	77
5 Louis&Ark 5s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Louis&N 3½s 50A	110	110	110
3 Lou G&El 3½s 66	81	80½	81
4 Maine Cen 4s 45	88	88	88
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 McKes&Rob 5½s 56	112½	112½	112½
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	16⅜	16	16⅜
14 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	16	15¾	15¾
7 MSP&SSM grd 5s 38	15⅞	15¾	15¾
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	38½	38½	38½
38 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	34⅛	33¾	33¾
9 M-T-C 4½s 78	40½	40¼	40¼
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31⅞	31¼	31¼
10 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	34	33¾	34¾
84 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35	35	35
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 P ct	35¾	35¾	35¾
25 Mo Pac 5s7 8 G	35⅞	35½	35⅞
15 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	35½	35¼	35¼
17 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	9⅛	9	9⅛
37 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	101½	101½	101½
1 MonongaRy 3¾s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 MonWPaPub Sv 6s 65	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	34¼	33⅞	33⅞
18 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30⅝	30	30⅝
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37	37	37
6 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	66½	66½	66½
3 NatCha & StL 4s 78	105⅝	105⅝	105¾
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
23 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	103½	103½	103½
5 Nat Steel 3s 65	74	47	74
2 NO G Nor 5s 83	107¼	107¼	107¼
NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	55	54¼	54⅝
18 NOTex&M 5½s 54	51	51	51
4 NOTex&M 5½s 54 ct	53	53	53
1 NOTex&M 5s 54B	50	49¾	50
2 NOTex&M5s 56C ct	110½	110½	110½
5 NYO&Q E&P 3½s 65	51⅝	50¼	50⅝
59 NYC rfg 4s 2013	48⅝	48½	48½
90 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¾	49½	49¾
10 NYC cn 4s 98	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 NYC 3¾s 46	63¾	62½	62½
19 NYC cv 3½s 52	75	74¾	74¾
31 NYC&HR 7½s 97	74¾	74½	74½
8 NYC&StL 5s 74 A	60¾	59¾	59
48 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	99⅜	99¾	99¾
1 N Y Connect 3½s 65	83¼	83	83¼
4 N Y Dock cv 5s 47	43	42	42¼
64 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	55	54½	54⅝
7 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	38¾	38½	38½
90 NYNH&H 4½s 67	34¾	33¾	33¾
17 NYNH&H 4s 55	34½	34	34¼
23 NYNH&H 4s 56	32	32	32
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	31½	31½	31½
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 NY Steam 3½s 83	81¼	81¼	81¼
20 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Niagara Falls P 3½s 66	34½	34	34¼
10 Nor&Sou cv 5s 2014	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
6 Norf & W 4s 96	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	63¾	63¼	63¾
83 Nor Pac 4s 2047	53⅛	52½	53⅛
18 Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	52¾	52⅜	52⅝
12 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	48¼	48	48¾
91 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	73	73	73
12 Nor Pac 4s 97			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
35 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	40½	40½
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	109¾	109¾	109¾
51 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	103½	103¼	103½
2 Pac G & E 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac G & E 3½s 61	110	110	110
8 Pac G & E 4s 64	113	111¾	111⅝
5 Para Bway 4s 55 ct	86¼	86¼	86¼
11 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	89	89	89
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s 81B	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s 77	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s 77	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s 77	99⅛	99	99⅛
8 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	106	106	106
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106¾	106⅝	106¾
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	101⅜	100⅞	101⅛
23 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	90¾	90½	90⅝
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	91	90¾	90¾
6 Pen RR 3¼s 52	72	72	72
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	56¾	56¼	56¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	107⅞	107⅞	107¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	102	102	102
1 Phil Ele 2¾s 71	114⅜	113⅝	113⅞
47 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	34½	34¾	34½
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 PCCC & St L 4½s 77	99	99	99
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	54½	54½	54½
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	89⅜	89	89⅜
15 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	95	95	95
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	111	111	111
18 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	76½	76¼	76½
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	76	76	76
1 Readg 4½s 97B	86½	86½	86½
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	102	102	102
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	58⅛	58⅛	58⅜
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s 39	27	26¾	27
36 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Roch G&E 3½s 89	97⅞	97¾	97¾
85 Rl Ark&La 5½s 34	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	42½	42½	42½
5 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	19	18¼	18⅜
11 StLSF 5s 50B	18½	18¼	18¼
10 StLSF 4½s 78	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	17¾	17¼	17¼
44 St LSF 4s 50 A	17¾	16¾	16¾
32 St LSF 4½s ct	27½	27½	27½
3 St LSW rfg 5s 90	14½	14½	14½
StP&KC Sh L4½s 41	13¼	13¼	13¾
55 Seab AL cn 6s 45	13¼	12½	12½
30 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	3½	3½	3½
2 Sea AL a1 5s 49	25¾	25	25
35 Sea AL 4s 50 st	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
10 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	102½	102½	102½
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	105½	105½	105½
3 Socony-Vac3s 64	103	103	103
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	52½	51¾	51¾
40 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50¾	50½	50⅝
46 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅝	50⅞	51
50 So Pac 4½s 69	69½	69¼	69¼
55 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70½	69¾	70
50 So Pac cit 4s 49	91	90⅞	91
12 So Pac 3¾s 48	53¾	52	85
93 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	85	85	92¼
1 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	92½	92	88½
4 South Ry 6½s 56	89	88½	91
17 South Ry gen 6s 56	91½	91	68¾
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	69¾	68¾	111⅝
88 South Ry gen 4s 56	111⅝	111⅝	102
1 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	102	102	104⅝
1 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	104⅝	104⅝	103⅞
3 Stand Oil NJ 4s 61	103⅞	103⅞	102
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	102	102	1003-32
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	1003-32	1002-3	100 3-32
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	100 3-32	100 3-32	119⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45 cld	119⅜	119⅜	110¼
1 Stud cv6 45cld 100 3-32	110¼	110¼	64¼
5 T C I & RR 5s 51	65⅝	64¼	65
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	65	65	65
19 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65	65	197⅛
15 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	20	19⅞	60
12 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	60	59¾	110¾
12 Third Ave a1 5s 60	110¾	110¾	108¾
7 Third Ave 4s 60	108¾	108⅝	104¾
3 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	104⅝	104¾	95¾
8 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	95¾	95¾	98½
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	98½	98½	101¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	101¾	101¾	98½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	98½	98½	97⅝
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	97¾	97⅜	98
3 U S Steel 2.60s 54	98	97½	104
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	104	104	108⅞
8 Utah P & L 5s 44	108⅞	108⅝	32½
1 Va Pub Svc 3½s 72	32¾	32½	42½
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	42¾	42½	81¾
14 Wabash 4½s 81	81¾	81¼	102
29 Wabash 4s 81	102¾	102	103¼
7 Warner Bros 6s 48	103¼	103¼	42¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	42¾	42¾	86¼
3 West Va P&Pap 5s 54	86¾	86½	82¾
8 Western Un 5s 51	82¾	82¾	84¾
5 Western Un 5s 60	84½	84½	101¼
5 Western Un 4½s 50	101¼	101¼	50
25 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	91½	91½	15¼
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	50½	50	101½
19 Wis Cen 4s 49	15¼	14⅞	
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	15	15	15
10 Argentine 4s '42 Ap	74¾	74⅜	74⅝
5 Argentine 4½s 48	95½	95½	95½
3 Australia 5s 55	76½	76½	76½
5 Australia 5s 57	72	71¾	72
7 Australia 4½s 56	33	33	33
6 Brazil 8s 41	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	31½	31½	31¾
10 Brazil C Rv El 7s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Canada 5s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Chile MtBw6¾sasd	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Chile MbBk 6s6lasd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Chile 6s 63 asd	18	18	18
1 Colomb 3s 70	38½	38½	38½
10 Denmark 6s 42	57	56¾	56¾
1 Finland 6s 45	95	95	95
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	80½	80½	80½
18 Mex 4s of 04 asd 54	9½	9¾	9¾
5 Mex Ry 4½s 43 asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Oslo City 4½s 55	72	72	72
10 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	69	69	69
4 Peru 1st 6s 60	13	13	13
3 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13	12⅞	13
11 Rio de Jan 8s 46	16¾	15¾	13¾
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	14	13⅞	14
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	16½	16½	16½
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	32	32	32
2 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	11½	11½	11½

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat	1.28¼	1.27½	1.27½	1.27⅝
Chicago	1.22¼	1.20½	1.20½	1.20⅝
Minneapolis	1.24¾	1.24¼	1.24¼	1.24⅝
Kansas City	....	....	.90	.90
Winnipeg				
May Wheat	1.31½	1.30⅝	1.30⅝	1.31
Chicago	1.24⅝	1.23⅞	1.24	1.24¼
Minneapolis	1.26⅛	1.25⅜	1.25⅜	1.25⅞
Kansas City	.93⅞	.93¾	.93⅞	.93⅞
Winnipeg				
July Wheat	1.32	1.31¼	1.31⅜	1.31½
Chicago	1.25⅞	1.25¼	1.25¼	1.25½
Minneapolis	1.26½	1.26⅛	1.26⅛	1.26¼
Kansas City	....	....	....	....
Dec. Corn	.87⅞	.87	.87	.87½
Chicago	.84⅜	.84⅛	.84⅜	.84⅝
Kansas City	....	....	....	....
May Corn	.91⅞	.90⅞	.91	.91½
Chicago	.88⅛	.87⅜	.87⅜	.88
Kansas City	....	....	....	....
Dec. Oats	.52	.51½	.51½	.51⅞
Chicago	.48⅞	.47⅞	.47⅞	.47½
Minneapolis	....	....	.45	.45
Winnipeg				
Rye, Chicago	.71⅜	.70	.70	.70
Dec.	.75⅞	.74¼	.74⅝	.74⅞
May	.77⅞	.76⅜	.76⅝	.76⅝
July				

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.				13.80	13.80
Jan.				13.80	13.80

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.60⅝	1.60⅝	1.60	1.60	1.59⅝	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
				92.0b	92.0
December				91.0b	91.0
March				91.0n	91.0
May				91.0n	91.0
July					
October					

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	18.93	19.99	18.93	18.97	18.96
March	18.81	18.84	18.77	18.79	18.79
May	18.67	18.69	18.63	18.63	18.64
July	18.58	18.60	18.54	18.54	18.55
Oct.	18.49	18.52	18.44	18.46	18.48

Spot 20.44

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	....	....	....	6.63b	6.63
December	....	....	....	6.63b	6.63
March	....	....	....	6.63b	6.63
May	....	....	....	6.63b	6.63

b Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	....	....	....	8.86b	8.86
March	....	....	....	8.86b	8.86

b Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev.

High Court Denies Convict Free Transcript of Evidence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a person convicted of crime in a Federal district court is not entitled to be furnished a verbatim stenographic transcript of the evidence at public expense when he seeks to appeal as a pauper to a Federal circuit court.

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts delivered the unanimous decision, affecting Jessie William Miller, convicted in the Western Arkansas Federal District Court of kidnaping and sentenced to a five-year penitentiary term at Leavenworth.

The tribunal, however, returned the case to lower courts to permit Mr. Miller to file a new bill of exceptions with the Eighth Federal Circuit Court so as to permit it to determine whether there was sufficient evidence to sustain his conviction.

"There is no law of the United States," Mr. Justice Roberts said, "creating the position of official court stenographer and none requiring the stenographic report of any case, civil or criminal, and there is none providing for payment for the services of a stenographer in reporting juridicial proceedings."

The opinion noted, however, that, "at the instance of the conference of senior circuit judges, legislation has been introduced in Congress to provide an official system of reporting and to defray the cost of it."

Among other actions, the justices returned to the Federal District Court at Chicago litigation to determine whether a labor organization which submits a dispute to the National Railroad Adjustment Board may not withdraw the controversy after receiving information that an adverse ruling is to be delivered.

This action was taken because of the passing of the referee appointed by the Adjustment Board to consider the controversy at issue. The district court was directed to take "such further proceedings as may be appropriate."

The five members of the labor group on the first division of the Board, which sits at Chicago, had sought a Supreme Court review of a ruling by the Seventh Federal Circuit Court directing the Board to decide 170 disputes between the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation and employees over rates of pay. The railway employees had attempted to withdraw the disputes after the referee indicated what his conclusions would be.

The Court dismissed an anti-trust suit brought by the Justice Department charging a group of companies with conspiracy to fix the prices and monopolize the sale of gasoline computer pumps, which register the quantity and price of the product sold.

Associate Justice Stanley Forman Reed delivered the five-to-three opinion. Associate Justices William Corville Douglas, Hugo L. Black, and Frank Murphy dissented. Dismissal was ordered on technical jurisdictional grounds governing the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Northern Illinois Federal District Court also had dismissed the suit.

Camp Fire Girls Showing Skill In Growing Field—Photography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Picturing youth "ebullient and indomitable while still keenly aware of its country's crisis" and, at the same time demonstrating Camp Fire Girl skill in a field calling for a growing number of women—photography—the third annual photography contest conducted by Camp Fire Girls, Inc., is presenting the winners in an exhibit at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Ten prize winning camera studies and one in a special class have been hung in a lobby of the hotel, where they will remain until Dec. 16, inclusive.

Most of the subjects chosen by girls ranging from eight to 16 years reflect the war service activities of this group as found from coast to coast. The judges, who included Victor Keppler, newly appointed consulting expert to the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Lowell Thomas, popular commentator, commended the work shown for fine photographic technique.

The first choice was given to Sonia Childs, of Seattle, Wash., for snapping a typical young American enjoying a hand-grown carrot. Second prize went to Beverly Joy Berry, of Tulsa, Okla., for "Doing Their Bit," which shows two Camp Fire Girls doing their purchasing at a War Stamp booth.

Under the special classification of "Furlough," a photograph of eagerly awaiting youngsters, entitled "Daddy's Coming Home," by Patricia Friend, of San Francisco, Calif., was unanimous choice for winner of a $25 war bond offered by Braquette, Inc.

Winners from third to tenth place were:

Patsy Birge, Arlington, Va., for "The Bugler;" Katherine Robinson, Washington, D. C., for "School Door;" Mildred Blackwell, Washington, D. C., for "Story Hour;" Jean Stonebraker, Washington, D. C., for "Messenger Service;" Janice Stark, Minneapolis, for "Canning the Axis;" Mary Rowley, Washington, D. C., for "Jessie's Folly;" Joanne Jacoby, Tulsa, Okla., for "Dear Mom" and Margaret Clausen, Washington, D. C., for "Little Mother."

Lieut. Commander Eadward Steichen, U. S. N. R., Bureau of Aeronautics; William Zerbe, veteran press photographer, and John S. Rowen, President of the Photographic Society of America, were also among the judges.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Fillmore: Ebell Clubhouse, Second Street, 3 p. m., December 13.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12.10 p. m., December 14.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., December 18.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., December 15.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., December 17.
Los Angeles (Thirty-fifth Church): 4949 Huntington Drive North, 8 p. m., December 16.
North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 3 p. m., December 13.

Connecticut

Hartford (Joint lecture): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street, 3.30 p. m., December 13.

Florida

Daytona Beach: Municipal Auditorium, Auditorium Boulevard, 3 p. m., December 13.
Sarasota: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., December 15.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Murat Temple, New Jersey and Michigan Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Iowa

Ames: High School Auditorium, Fifth and Clark Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 18.

Kansas

Manhattan: High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Poyntz Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, corner Howland Street, Roxbury District, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 13
Cambridge: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.
Dedham: Dedham High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
Springfield: Church Auditorium, 899 State Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.
Worcester (First Church): Pilgrim Church Auditorium, 911 Main Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Michigan

Saugatuck: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.
Minnesota—St. Paul (First Church): Church Edifice, Summit Avenue and Grotto Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Missouri

Kansas City (Eighth Church): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 13 (Note change of hour.)
St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5807 Murdoch Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.

Nevada

Las Vegas: Grammar School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.

New Hampshire

Manchester: First Congregational Church, Hanover and Union Streets, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 18. Radiocast Station WMUR, 610 kilocycles. (Note change of hour.)

New Jersey

Highland Park (auspices of First Church, New Brunswick): Highland Park High School, North Fifth Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 13.
Westfield: Church Edifice, 422 East Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 17.

New York

Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 60 Greenway Terrace, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 15.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street at Grand Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 13. Radiocast Station W1XR, 1500 kilocycles.
Schenectady: First Methodist Church, Lafayette and State Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., December 13. (Note change of place).
Kingfisher: Church Edifice, Sixth and Sheridan Streets 8 p. m., December 15.
Lawton: Emerson School Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 17.
Muskogee: Masonic Temple, 121 South Sixth Street, 8:15 p. m., December 14.
Tulsa (joint lecture): Orpheum Theater, 12 East Fourth Street, 11:45 a. m., Dec. 16.

Pennsylvania

Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Northampton Streets, 8:15 p. m., December 18.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Cathedral 8 p. m., December 17.

Washington

Port Angeles: Elks Temple, 2:30 p. m., December 13.

ODT's 'Don't Travel' Campaign Renewed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation reported its "Don't Travel" campaign resulted in reduced passenger traffic over the Thanksgiving holidays.

Railway passenger agents said traffic at Thanksgiving, although heavy, was less than anticipated, while bus operators in the Greater Chicago area reported reduction ranging from 8 to 35 per cent compared with Thanksgiving of 1941.

Similar reports were received from other parts of the country.

"It is apparent," commented ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman, "that many persons gave up trips they normally would have made over the Thanksgiving week end. As Christmas and New Year's approach, the urgent necessity of continued and wider public response to ODT's 'Don't Travel' campaign must be emphasized."

Paper Money Warning Issued by Morgenthau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Treasury warned today that the use of paper 1-cent and 5-cent pieces issued by merchants' associations was illegal and punishable by six months' imprisonment and $500 fine.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., stated that while it was "easy to understand the patriotic motives of groups proposing to issue such script, such practice is illegal and cannot be tolerated."

The Boise, Idaho, Merchants' Association has a scheme for use of paper 1-cent pieces. Treasury officials earlier lauded the patriotic spirit of merchants in that area, but expressed hope the idea would not spread.

Florida Supply Of Farm Help Is Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Florida—Seed potatoes are ready to be planted; beans are awaiting the pickers; but there is only an inadequate supply of workers to plant the potatoes and harvest the beans.

In Florida as in the rest of the United States the fighting forces and war industries have drained from the farms all but a small percentage of the usual and necessary laborers. Here in the subtropics the growing season is only beginning.

In the Everglades area at the center of the State the crop of beans threatens to rot in the fields. South of here large scale potato growers are getting seed potatoes into the ground by makeshift means hoping when digging time arrives labor will be forthcoming. War manpower officials are working unceasingly with farm leaders to supply the needed labor. The growers, foreseeing the shortage, began early in the summer to devise means of meeting the winter demand.

Labor-Importing Plan

One plan submitted to the War Manpower Commission was that of importing farm workers from the Bahama Islands, Puerto Rico and other islands off the Florida coast. It was evolved in conferences of the Duke of Windsor, governor of the Bahamas, with Luther L. Chandler, Florida farm leader who is now Florida consultant to the War Manpower Commission and chairman of the Agricultural War Board in Dade County (of which Miami is the county seat). Under this plan 50,000 Islanders forced into idleness as a result of the war would be brought to Florida for the farming season with their transportation paid by the growers employing them. The permit allowing them to enter the country would be for a stated length of time specifying that they could be employed only in agricultural work. A wage scale would be agreed upon.

The Dade County Board of Commissioners gave their support to this plan, requesting the approval of the War Manpower Commission. In view of applications from growers stating their labor needs Commissioner Paul V. McNutt agreed that if there was shown to be a local deficiency of farm labor, it could be imported. After a registration of workers it was found that of the 7,500 needed in Dade county alone there were only 1,500 available.

8,000 Workers Listed

The Farm Security Administration, however, ruled that the entire Southeastern United States must be canvassed for workers before the labor could be imported. A survey listed 8,000 farm workers in 13 Southern and mid-Atlantic states available for transportation to Florida, but their help is being delayed by the necessity of establishing a prevailing wage board to fix wage rates. Growers who apply for this labor are required to agree to Farm Security regulations. The transportation of such labor is financed by the Farm Security Administration.

Upon his return early last month from conferences in Washington and Atlanta, Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, President of the University of Miami and southeastern director of the War Manpower Commission, reported that the barriers had not been raised to permit importation of labor from the islands.

"Over 50,000 farm workers usually migrate to Florida during the winter season," he estimated. "This year I think a good many will not come. We are trying to expedite their coming." He disclosed that the United States Employment Service has placed special agents in other states to recruit surplus labor. This same labor, he said, will be sent to other farming states at the end of the growing season here.

A plan to solve the farm labor problem which was submitted to the War Manpower Commission by the Miami City Commission called for a government subsidy to growers enabling them to pay higher wages. Florida farm wages are generally higher than other states. The importation of Mexican labor as in the Southwestern states has also been proposed by Miami City officials.

Only Short Pipe-Line Span In Midwest Needs Closing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes reports that less than 50 miles of main-line pipe remained to be laid on the Texas-Illinois leg of the 24-inch war emergency pipe line. He said 473.6 miles had been laid by the end of November.

Some construction crews already are moving equipment to sites along the 875-miles extension from Norris City, Ill., to the New York-Philadelphia refining areas.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued)

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Schoolboy or elderly man, experienced, to milk 2 cows, do chores for board, lodging and spending money. MRS. ALICE H. WHEELOCK, Cumberland Center, Route 2, Maine

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

PROD MGR: (M E) Mach exp Arr
PROD CONTROL MGR: Mach exp $5000 up
PROD CONTROL ASST: Mfg exp $50-55
PLANT LAYOUT ENGR: M E pfd To $7500
CHIEF ENGR: M E pfd To $7500
MAINTENANCE ENGR: M E pfd $3500
ASST SUPT: Fuselage dept To $5500
ASST SUPT: Fabrication dept To $5500
ASST SUPT: Mach shop exp To $5500
ASST GEN FRMAN: Know tools & dies To $4500
IND & METHODS ENGRS: Several Arr
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN: Several Arr
STRUCTURAL APPRSRS: Power stations $3600
SR RADIO ENGRS: Dev & design To $5000
TEL ENGRS: Dev & design exp To $5000
SR MECH ENGRS: Small equip design To $5000
PLASTIC ENGR: Cmpd & injctn mldng To $4500
JIG & FIXTURE ENGR: Design exp To $400
METALLURGISTS: Several Arr
PHYSICISTS: Exp; 3 openings Arr
PURCH AGENT: Thorough metal exp $7000
ACCT: Gen & costs; age 32-37 $3000 up
ACCTS: Pub acctg firms, several Arr
CLERK: Some typing, club $25, meals
CLERK: Everett; exp $30
SALES MGR: Coal exp Arr
SALES: Truck tire exp $200/350 mo
SALES ENGR: Mech rubber Sal & bonus

WANTED—Custodian (Christian Scientist) for Church. Address Clerk, 154 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., stating qualifications.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL Housewerker—Small apt.; child, school age; sleep in preferred. I. Lowenstein, 751 Walton Ave., N. Y. C. ME. 5-7712.

GENERAL MAID—Downstairs work and plain cooking. Hours 9:30 to 7:30; 6 days a week. Salary $14. Lasell 1985. (Mass.)

HOUSEKEEPER—White, capable caring elderly woman, simple living requirements. No family. Located North Baldwin, N. Y. $45 mo. Bal. 8522.

RESIDENT secretary stenog.; good personality; under 40 yr.; must be alert mentally and physically; accurate; like people and willing to assume responsibility and enjoy it. Box G-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Beautician—All-Around Girl
WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, Brooklyn, N. Y. 731 Flatbush Avenue, Bu. 4-9028

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

30 YEARS experience building line, 26 years as general contractor, residential building. Experienced in handling help and buying material. Desires position as superintendent or general foreman, governmental or defense work preferred. Box L-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN (Christian Scientist), very active, eager to work in defense factory. Unexperienced but willing to learn bench work. Box 265, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION WANTED

MEXICAN-SPANISH conversational lessons wanted by man with limited Spanish knowledge. Address Room 1046, 50 Congress St., Boston.

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Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

WANTED TO BUY

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil

"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"

I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

"Everybody's Store"

CROSBY-HILL CO.

Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery

605-09 MARKET STREET

Coltons

Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.

Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.

The FABRIC SHOP

Buttons, Trimmings and Zippers

Velvets • Silks • Woolens
• Cottons •

Six East Seventh Street Phone 2-8468

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—at an attractive figure—modern building, well located; yearly rental $9,500. P. O. Box 784, Pawtucket, R. I.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—TWO OR THREE bedroom furnished apartment desired in vicinity of St. Albans School. Phone WO 9315.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—SMALL FURNISHED or unfurnished apartment in modern apartment building; 2 quiet adults. AD 1948.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 31 Hereford St., Back Bay—Double rooms, twin beds; cooking privileges; $7-$8 week; women; near subway. Com. 8466.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large pleasant room with private family; next to bath; 15 min. to Park St.; garage nearby; business gentleman. Asp. 8150.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beautiful large room in private home; new restricted section; ½ blk. to bus. 4449 S. Dakota Ave., N. E. NOrth 7519.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ROOMS for tourists, Nashua, N. H., 269 Main Street, Mrs. Richard Cook, hostess. Free parking space.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
468 W. 156th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1313

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Large Selection of

GIFTS for MEN in the SERVICE

and Complete Line Army Officers' Clothing and Uniforms

JOHN A. CARLSON
923 Market Street
Open Friday and Saturday Nights

FOR LIFE'S ☆ Treasures

★ For the gift worthwhile, or the possession of lasting beauty, come to our steeped-in-tradition establishment. Sterling Silver flatware and holloware, silverplate of supreme quality, fine jewelry, watches, china, crystal, and unusual novelties.

MILLARD F. DAVIS, INC.
831 MARKET ST. • WILMINGTON, DEL.

Interior, Exterior

Painting Glass Hardware

BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET

GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES

N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

The Store of FAMOUS SHOES

Featuring:

DANIEL GREEN
Leisure Footwear

Hylander's
111 W. Ninth Street

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"

STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!

STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

Lillian Gusack

HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Open 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
5022 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9831

Bromley's
SINCE 1904

CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

J. B. SPUND'S MARKET INC.

Prime Meats

Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables. Sea Food and Game
Flowers for all occasions.
3423-25 Connecticut Ave. WOodley 4400

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

NASH floors
Responsible Prompt Service
RE 1070 1016 20th St., N. W.

The Essie O'Donnell Co'y

DISTINCTIVE READY-TO-WEAR
MISSES' AND JUNIOR SIZES
"Open every night until 9 o'clock"
3407 Connecticut Ave. EMerson 8800

USE KARBOUT TO

Eliminate carbon, sticky valves. It stops motor ping, restores compression and power.

MILLER-DUDLEY Co
1716 14th St. N. W. NOrth 9300

EDWARD C. FURMAN
Insurance
PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE
Representing: The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States
5629 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
RAndolph 0600—01 Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Adams 5930 Michigan 3819
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807 2438 18th Street N. W.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

(Continued)

L. L. HAYES
Electrical Contractor
House Wiring and Fixtures
Jobbing and Repairing a Specialty
1618 Hamlin St. N. E. HObart 4968

LILLIAS
Successful Permanent Waves and Hair Styling
2817 14 St. N. W. Columbia 3133
1860 Columbia Rd. N. W. Hobart 9727

Maine

AUBURN

KERR ELECTRICAL COMPANY, INC.
83 Main Street
Electrical Repairs and Installations
TELEPHONE 460

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

Christmas Gifts at
Flanders
62 Court Street Auburn, Me.

BANGOR

Rinzo
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 39 N. Main Street, Brewer

STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 MAIN STREET
Smart New Styles of Quality Shoes
Wilbur Coon—Health Spot—Air Step
Queen Quality for Women
Bostonian—Crosby Square for Men
Buster Brown Shoes for Children

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
73 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

Franklin Shade & Drapery Shop
Custom Made Shades and Draperies
All Kinds of Special Order Work
Inez A. Eldridge R. E. Clarry
11 Franklin Street Dial 4167

LEWISTON

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger.
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $8.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

Gifts
Cheering the day to victory with
SMART, DISTINCTIVE GIFTS from
THE SMALL SHOP
171 LISBON STREET

HENRY NOLIN
Fine Jewelry
79 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Me.

"The Shop With a View"
Flora's Beauty Studio
The Home of Guaranteed Permanents from $4.00 to $10.00
And other Beauty Aids you will enjoy.
266 Main Street, Lewiston Tel. 897-W

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK
of Lewiston
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
145 LISBON STREET
CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR EVERYONE
From our carefully chosen group of greetings you will find the right card for everyone.
Colorful wrappings and tie-ups and Books and Games for Children
Mrs. Frances C. Phillips has her yarns here, too.
D. AND M. ART STORE
192 Lisbon Street
FOR CHRISTMAS WE SUGGEST
Fine Neckwear, $1-$4.50
Arrow Carol-tone Shirts, $2.25
Other Arrow Shirts up to $3.50
Botany 100% Wool Robes, $12.50
CRONIN AND ROOT
Sell Good Clothes
127 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

MAINE

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special
Order Yours Early
Christmas Cards
50 for $1.00
Imprinted with your name. Choice of size, styles, all alike or in an assortment.
Send for Illustrated Circular.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

BEAUTIFUL!

A CARTER diamond is always rich in its quality and brilliance. Ring mountings superb.
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

A Happy Christmas
to Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

Leather Accessories
Especially designed for service men
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST

NewHampshire

CONCORD

Toys the Year Around at
FRENCH'S RADIO SHOP!
Radio Headquarters
108 No. State Street Tel. 2310

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50 79 North Main Street

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

GIVE THE BIBLE AT CHRISTMAS!
NEW HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY
Religious Book Shop
Warren Street at Durgin Lane

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Shortage of goods is increasing daily.
BUY PYREX
for Christmas now while it can be had!
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

Small shops do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

LEATHER GOODS
make desirable and practical
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
We have Imported and Domestic Leathers
PELISSIER'S
HARNESS & LUGGAGE STORE
9 Warren Street Tel. 1406

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday: 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Make Sears in Concord Your
GIFT HEADQUARTERS!
Concord's Most Complete Department Store
Offers Everything You Need for Family, Home and Car.
Save Tires! Save Gas! Save Time! Do All Your Shopping Under One Roof!
Easy Payment Plan for Purchases Over $10
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
49 So. Main Street Tel. 3330

Christmas Gifts
Lelong's Perfumes
Wallace Silver
Kensington Metal
Duncan Glass
Christmas Cards
Exclusive at
G. W. STUART & CO.
30 NORTH MAIN STREET

This Store's
FINE DAMASK
Always a welcome guest on Christmas Morn . . . and for years to come!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Christmas Gifts
for all the family at
THE FRIENDLY SHOP!
Shop early while stocks are still complete.
Where "Friend" Greets Friend
21 SCHOOL STREET

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

DOVER

A Full Line of Monarch Products
Everything up to date for a Christmas Dinner we can deliver to you.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
THE PEOPLES MARKET
137 Central Avenue Tel. 480

Say It With Flowers
from
Garrison Hill Greenhouses
GARRISON HILL TEL. 5
Something that all may enjoy

WEBB'S GROCERY
Tel. 73 for your Christmas dinner Provisions.
We Deliver.

Give yourself and guests a delightful Christmas gift by entertaining them without labor.
Take them to
Daeris Air-Cond. Restaurant & Tea Room
Delicious Food. Attractive Environment.
Morrill Building. Tel. 616

GIFTS for everyone on your Christmas List at
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

Gifts for Christmas at
HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 338
See Our Line of Slippers, also the latest designs in shoes from well known manufacturers of shoes.

MANCHESTER

Season's Greetings
to Our Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
33 LOWELL STREET

N. GUY RUITER
Get the old watches and clocks fixed up for Christmas
922 ELM STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	I	C	C	O	L	O	
E	S	A	U			O	
C	A	R	T	S		L	
K	A	Y		I	D	O	
	C		S	N	U	G	
E		G	I	G	L	I	
L	A	U	R	E	L	S	
D	R	I	E	R		T	
O	M	A	N		C		
R	A	N		A	R	A	
A		A	U	B	E	R	
D			S	E	E	N	
O	T	H	E	L	L	O	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Furniture Gifts for a Star Spangled Christmas

A complete well-balanced stock. Bring your Christmas list here and you'll have the gift that is useful and beautiful.

C. A. HOITT CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

A MONEY PROBLEM!

THE MORRIS PLAN

★ Reasonable Rates
★ Prompt Service
★ A Year to Repay

MANCHESTER MORRIS PLAN BANK
20 Amherst Street Tel. 1071

FLOYD'S Quality Christmas Gifts
for Service Men and Civilians

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Do Your Christmas Shopping With Us
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 ELM STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Door—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

CHRISTMAS TURKEY and "all the fixings"
Call 4567 or 296
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

THE GIFT STORE of All New Hampshire
Think of it! Over ½ million dollars worth of lovely gifts for you to choose from — All quality merchandise at down-to-earth prices.
LEAVITT'S

HER GIFTS
Our special this year is the Jewelry made by the French refugees in New York.
Exquisite Burmel Handkerchiefs
The best in Costume Jewelry
A Hat Certificate is always appreciated.
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 HANOVER STREET

Do Your Christmas Shopping
AT
JAMES W. HILL CO.
A reliable department store for 72 years
Stocks are ready and you can shop with satisfaction now. All gifts attractively wrapped without extra charge.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Beautiful Clocks
Many Unusual Novelties
Electrical Contractors
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
101 HANOVER STREET

Window Shades | Venetian Blinds | Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370

O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

Kyanize Cling Cote
The NEW FLAT ENAMEL that covers kalsomine, white wash, casein and wallpaper, wood or plaster. No odor. *Ten Pastel Shades*
New Hampshire Store, Inc.
322 Kelly Street 42 Massabesic Street

IDEAL GIFTS
for Every Member of the Family
Shop early! Shop . . .
PARISEAU'S

Look Your Best for CHRISTMAS
Take time out from Christmas hustle and wartime activities to sit quiet while we dress your hair.
MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 Hanover Street

Give Books for Christmas
We have many books nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor and are always glad to order one for you if we do not have it on hand.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Beautiful Fur Coats
Smart furs of the more durable kinds, at moderate prices.

JOHN B. VARICK CO.

Gift Certificate for Her
Jamal, Zotos Permanent
CHRISTMAS 1942
from
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
21 DUBUQUE STREET

NASHUA

Good Lubrication
NU BLUE SUNOCO

Prospect Service Station
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Tel. 3980

TURKEY TIME
CHOICE TURKEYS
Fresh, Plump, Tender
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Christmas Candies
Chocolate Novelties
for the Holidays
MOULTON'S
"Head of Square"

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 STATE STREET TEL. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

Come in and see our big display of
Christmas Cards
GIFTS NOVELTIES
PLAZA CARD SHOP
147A Westminster Street Opp. Childs

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angel St. Tel. PL. 1660-1661

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GORE'S ESSO STATION
801 S. WASHINGTON STREET
Tel. Alex. 3278
for Road Service

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
Come to us for
CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES
Meats Fruits Vegetables

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Finest Quality and Workmanship Always in
MOSES' FUR COATS
D. Moses & Co.

Set your table this CHRISTMAS with CHINA, CRYSTAL, SILVER and LINENS from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
McGEHEE'S
LEADING FURNITURE STORE
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

JEWELERS
Buckingham and Flippin

GIFTS OF JEWELRY
are most acceptable
PHILLIPS BROS.
906 Main Street Lynchburg

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue
Men's, Women's & Children's Clothing
Linens, China, Glassware, Toys
Household Furnishings
Millinery, Toilet Articles
Distinctive Merchandise to Please Family and Friends
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COFER'S Inc.
124 College Place
Interior Decorators
Lovely Gifts
Phone 27167

THORNBURG & LOVE
Furriers
Fine new Furs and Coats. Also Cleaning—Glazing—Storage—Remodeling—Repairing
515 Boush Street Telephone 26809

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Norfolk's Christmas Store
RICE'S FASHION CORNER
Where Freemason crosses Granby

RICHMOND

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9624
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2857

GIFTS of Utility and Beauty
CARDS and Calendars
With messages that CHEER
MARY BEARD SHOP
325 E. Grace Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy

DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

Keep Up the Homes We Are Fighting For
Reid and Cutshall
The Department Store of Home Furnishings

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

Natalie Shoppe
The Natalie Shoppe welcomes you,
Featuring
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
103 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Moose & Bent
Jewelers
Your patronage is appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

We Cordially Invite You to Visit
Woodrum's
602 VIRGINIA ST. E.
Complete Home Furnishers

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
620 Va. St. E. Phone 31-721
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

Winter Floral Co.
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

MARGO ORANGE & NUT SHOP
We process our nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29417

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
We feature Gabrielsen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-181 Ex. 13

Coiffure Reflections

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON
(Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

HUNTINGTON

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards and Christmas Wrappings, Mottoes.
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

ART LINEN SHOP
309-11 Ninth Street
Shop of Exclusive Departments
Linens, Lingerie, Accessories
Infants' Wear

Archer's **FLOWERS** AND **FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP**
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
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Fine Apparel for Men and Boys
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MORGANTOWN
(Continued)

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Nation's Leading Candies
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DELICATESSEN
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Canada

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JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

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Telephone 5-4928
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Dresses, Coats and Sportswear

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in the Classified Columns of
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Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
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ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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Telephone Lyndhurst 1583. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
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BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Season's Greetings
At this season of the year we would like to join your many friends in wishing you much happiness.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
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QUEBEC

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4661

INSURANCE
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Office LA. 7227—Res. AT. 3177

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
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RESTAURANT
1130 St. Catherine Street West

QUEBEC

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(Continued)

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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
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If It's Piece Goods It's
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Marshalls Silks
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A Good Investment and Practical Gift
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Chocolate Drink
Eggs
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European Local Classified

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RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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Lancaster House
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Telephone Paddington 7104

All kinds of insurance. Endowment, Annuities, etc.
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81, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

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Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7268

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FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

ENGLAND

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9601. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
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The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
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SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

PHONES EUSTON 4261 (4 lines)
F. WARREN & CO'S
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

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MADE ONLY FROM SELECTED SKINS
Remodelling, Repairing and Cleaning a Special Feature.
TAILORED SUITS and COATS MADE TO ORDER
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BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
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1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

TOM HILL
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makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

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Builders : Decorators : Sanitary and Electrical Engineers
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Tel. Frobisher 1155 (2 lines)
FULL GARAGE SERVICE
Frobisher 1156

LONDON E.—Leytonstone
If it is to be had
It's at
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LONDON E.—Woodford
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Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
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BEST SHOES
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H. E. DALTON
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Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
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Phone GIPsy Hill 1188

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village
ANNIE GOSNEY
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• Hosiery
• Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

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68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 8177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
267 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

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Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

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Streatham 6883

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23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.—Ealing
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The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

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Pims
of
GEORGE'S STREET
DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

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Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Established 1776
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FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
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RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

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FURNITURE and CARPETS
Attractive selection at very reasonable prices
SWITZER & CO. Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Northern Ireland

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SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

For BEAUTIFUL WORK
TRY
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
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"The Laundry of Repute"

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
For Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair
All Leading Beauty Preparations Stocked

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42-45, ANN STREET
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock.
We stock
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Price lists upon application.
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The Belfast Drapers and House Furnishers

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"When you're in Washington, git me some red tape for my dress."

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Simple Pendulum May Help Locate Underground Petroleum?

The pendulum was discovered in 1583 by Galileo, then a boy of 19. Watching the rhythmic swinging of a great chandelier, he timed its vibrations by his pulse and found them uniform as to rate. He later made it plain that a pendulum swings because of the pull of gravity upon it.

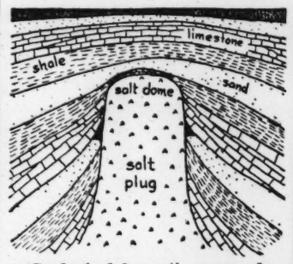
It has been discovered, however, that even the same pendulum will not beat at the same rate in all locations. It will beat slower at the equator than at the poles, and slower at high altitudes than at sea level, because of variations in the pull of gravity. It also will vary in rate at different points on flat land. This is due to differences in composition of the substances under the earth's crust.

One familiar geological formation associated with the finding of oil is the salt plug. This plug, which has thrust up from deep in the earth, may be from less than one to more than four miles in diameter, its dome or crest frequently providing a vast cap of oil.

Such great masses of salt (the domes have been estimated to extend downward more than 5 miles into the earth) being less dense (lighter per unit of volume) than the average rock and soil of the earth's crust, have the effect of lessening the pull of gravity on any object vertically above them. Consequently, a pendulum would tend to run slower over a salt plug than over the heavier surrounding region.

By using several very delicate and carefully matched pendulums and checking their swing over a period of about two hours, it has been possible to locate salt plugs with their store of oil. Out of the various pendulums used in the test, the one or more which tend to run slow indicate the probable location of a subterranean salt plug.

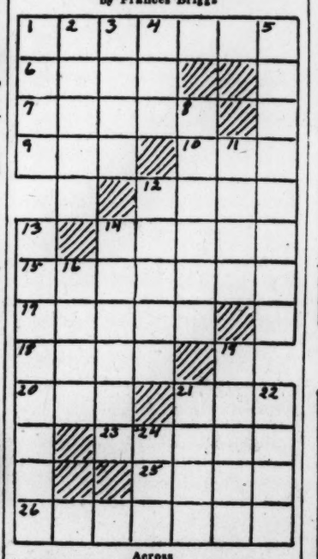
It has been estimated that the rate of vibration of the pendulums used in such a test must be known to within one-hundred-millionth of a second to successfully note the deviation from the normal pull of gravity due to the presence of a salt plug. —W. P. Keasbey



Geological formation around a salt plug.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is shrillest of orchestral instruments?
6—What Biblical character was also called Edom?
7—Cartwright makes what?
9—Who was foster brother of King Arthur?
10—What is name of an artificial language?
12—Who is the joiner in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
14—What operatic tenor was born in Recanati, Italy, 1890?
15—What are bay trees?
17—What is something that extracts or absorbs moisture?
18—What is name of gulf which is an arm of the Arabian Sea?
20—Went swiftly.
21—What is a southern constellation?
22—What French composer was so timid that he never conducted, nor even attended performance of his own works?
23—Visible.
26—What Shakespearean character gave his wife a handkerchief as a talisman?

Down
1—How many pickled peppers were picked by Peter Piper?
2—What was first name of Watts, writer of many hymns?
3—What was surname of Alice and Phoebe, American poets?
4—To divide into parts.
5—What do you call a collector of birds' eggs?
8—Julia Claussen gained fame at what?
11—Dim.
12—Parthenope was what?
13—What term is applied to any place of fabulous riches?
14—What is name of region lying between Orinoco and Amazon Rivers, South America?
16—What is a city of southeastern Kansas?
19—What is an angler's basket?
21—Who is hero of Hudson's "Green Mansions"?
22—City of Pisa is on what river?
24—To employ.
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aoki, Kazuo (kä-zo͞o-ô ä-ô-kĭ — even accent) — Head of Japan's new super-Ministry of Greater East Asia.

Barreau, Gen. Jean (zhăn bä′-rō′) — Commander of French land, sea, and air forces at Dakar.

Girón, José (hô-sā′ hĕ-rôn′) —Labor Minister of Spain.

Horikiri, Zembei (zĕm-bā hô-rĭ-kĭ-rĭ — even accent) — Japanese envoy to Rome.

Mamison (mŭ-myĭ-zôn′) — Mountain pass of the Caucasus, Soviet Russia.

Ramírez, Gen. Pedro (pā′-thrō rä-mĕ′-râs)—Argentina's new War Minister.

Sirte (sēr′-tâ) — Gulf and town of North Africa.

Ysura, José Vidal (hô-sā′ vē-thäl′ ē-so͞o′-rä) — Spanish Ambassador to Germany.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Daryal (dâr-yäl′) — Mountain pass of the Caucasus, Soviet Russia.

Derna (dĕr′-nä) — Town of Libya, site of an air base.

Kairouan (kĕr′-wän′)—City of Tunisia, south of Tunis.

Kwangchow (gwäng′-jō′); or Kwangchowan (gwäng′-jo′-wän′) — Territory on China's southern coast, held by the French under lease.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Style Trend Toward Burlap?

Wide World

Associated Press

It's excellent material for camouflage purposes—especially effective when trimmed with green paint, a few twigs and leaves. This student soldier, attached to Army Air Forces Technical Command at Jefferson Field, Mo., is learning the art of camouflage. Right: The newest wrinkle in civilian wear comes from Australia. It's called an "Austerity" suit and is made from sugar bags. As can be seen in the photograph the suit advertises its origin. Price of the outfit is placed at under $10.

In Lighter Vein

Always Did

Wife: "I see by the paper that women are getting men's wages these days."

Husband: "Humph—they always have, one way or another."

Strategy

The teacher inquired whether the pupils had any favorite song they would like to sing.

"The National Anthem," suggested one.

"What made you think of the National Anthem?"

"Because," replied the boy, "then it's time to go home."

You've Got to Give!

(Detroit News)

Yesterday, we met a life insurance agent friend of ours. And quite automatically we said: "How are things?"

"Fine," he beamed (which surprised us because we've heard life-insurance selling, these days, isn't exactly AAA). He went on:

"I'm spending more time working for Uncle Sam than I am for myself. You see," he added, "it's this way:

"Right after Pearl Harbor, I got to thinking. I'm one of those in-betweeners, you know; I was too young for the last war and I'm too old for this one. So I said to myself, 'I guess I'd better try to help out by selling Defense bonds.' So I went at it. Well—

"I worked 18 hours a day, selling bonds. And do you know what happened? All of a sudden, my insurance business began to pick up. Folks I hardly knew, or didn't know at all, began looking me up and asking me to write policies for them.

"I am," this man concluded, "doing an insurance business as good as I've ever done—and I'm still majoring on War Bonds. I guess it just goes to prove a fundamental fact of life:

"You've got to give before you can get."

Daily Anecdote

Those Were the Days

President Grover Cleveland, about to speak at the University of Virginia, was introduced by the famous Fitzhugh Lee, who said:

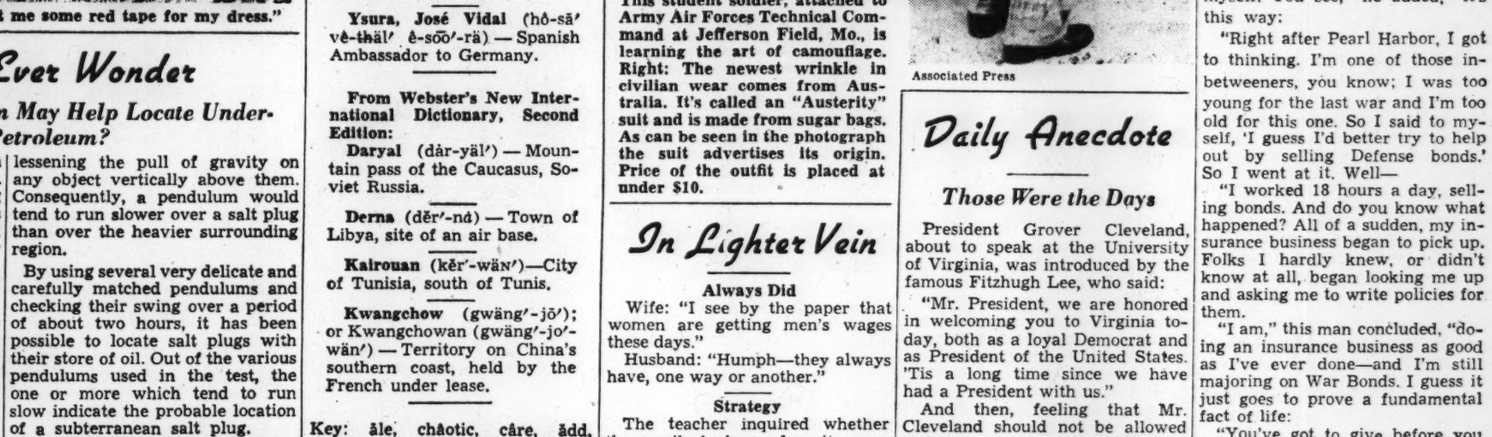
"Mr. President, we are honored in welcoming you to Virginia today, both as a loyal Democrat and as President of the United States. 'Tis a long time since we have had a President with us."

And then, feeling that Mr. Cleveland should not be allowed to become too proud, and that he should be reminded that Virginia was known as the "State of Presidents," he continued, "But the time was, suh, when we could go out on this portico and holler 'Mr. President,' and the woods would be full o' them."

More Than Tripled

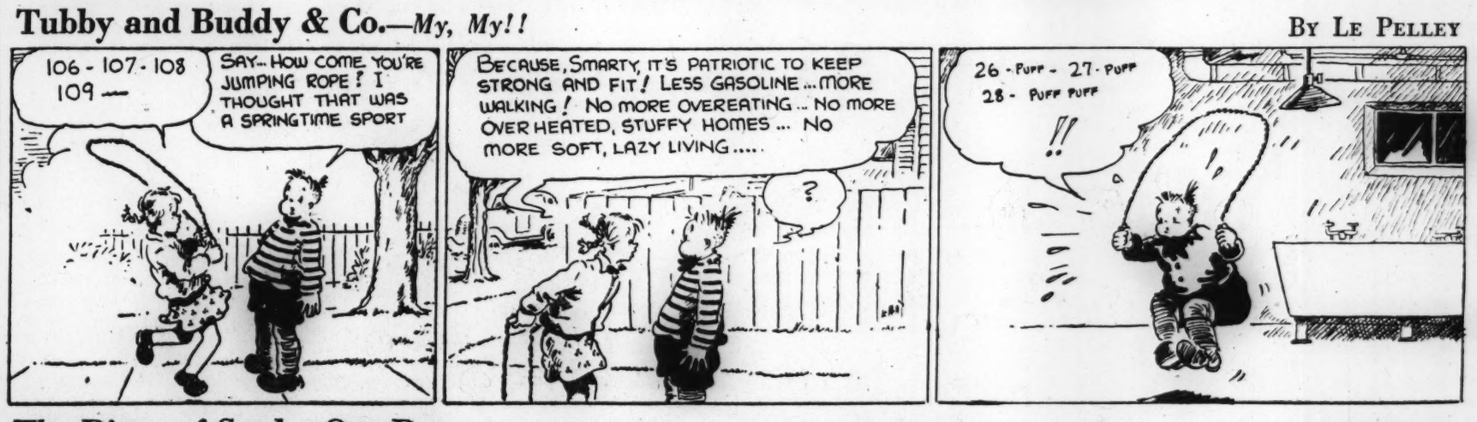
During the evacuation of Burma, a former American passenger plane, designed to seat 21, actually carried 74 persons.

NEWS ITEM— NEW ENGLANDERS ARE ADVISED TO WEAR WARM CLOTHES THIS WINTER



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*My, My!!*

By Le Pelley


106 - 107 - 108 109 —
SAY... HOW COME YOU'RE JUMPING ROPE? I THOUGHT THAT WAS A SPRINGTIME SPORT
BECAUSE, SMARTY, IT'S PATRIOTIC TO KEEP STRONG AND FIT! LESS GASOLINE... MORE WALKING! NO MORE OVEREATING... NO MORE OVERHEATED, STUFFY HOMES... NO MORE SOFT, LAZY LIVING.....
?
26 - PUFF - 27 - PUFF
28 - PUFF PUFF
!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Understatement, If I Ever Heard One!*

By Rodgers

I went over to visit my old friend Polly today and somehow we got to talking about my trip down South last winter—
"Boy, it was grand!" I told her. "No snow, no ice, why it was warm enough to go swimming every day—"
"It certainly sounds wonderful," she sighed—
"Br-r-r! That's putting it mildly," I thought to myself as I made my way home.
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Reveille*

By The Hagers

"Let's light the fire before sunrise, And Aunt Matilda we'll surprise."

We crept downstairs with stealthy tread. "She'll be surprised, all right," said Ted.

"My stars!" she quacked. "You two sneaks? You're just in time for johnnycake."

"She turned the tables, Ted," I quacked. "They're turned," said he, "and also stacked."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Manpower Opportunity

The manpower policy which President Roosevelt has finally disclosed to the Nation is sound in most particulars. It meets the need, because it was withheld until the demands had become, in some instances, vivid, and most of the answers starkly clear. Thus, what in other times might be described as an extremely dictatorial promulgation is today accepted as an obvious and necessary evolution.

Inclusion of Selective Service under the new, enlarged War Manpower Commission, headed by Mr. McNutt, has for some months been recognized as essential because local boards, spurred by Army quotas, had been drafting skilled industrial and agricultural workers from jobs more vital to the total war effort than military service. Enlistments under pressure have similarly done some harm. The new arrangement should permit vastly more effective use of America's abundant manpower.

It will mean that experience and skill will from now on be considered on something near a par with dependency when a local draft board determines where an individual is to serve. This inevitably hastens the day when nonwar industrial workers face a call to the colors. War industries may shortly find less difficulty in attracting workers from nonessential jobs. Exemption of those more than 38 from military service means, of course, more men under that age will be called. We believe, incidentally, that fixing of this arbitrary age was a mistake. Many factors beside age determine the value of a soldier and a sailor. Such a rule tends to make the manpower policy inflexible.

A word as to Mr. McNutt. In the hands of one man, for the first time in American history, has been placed the power to decide where men shall work and whether they shall work or fight. This is a power that steps on many American traditions and is one that must be exercised with restraint, wisdom and undeviating justice if it is to succeed. This is not to say it should be exercised softly.

It has been said that whoever administers the manpower policy must forgo political ambitions because he cannot remain popular while arbitrarily ordering men about. For that reason, some doubt was expressed whether Mr. McNutt could handle the job. Harold Ickes was spoken of, because it was felt he would be more aggressive.

The fact is, people know manpower control is essential to win the war; they have largely demanded this policy the President has formulated. They will not attach blame to the man who does the job well; indeed, he should grow in political stature.

They do insist that the job be administered fairly and squarely, without favoritism of any sort. Mr. McNutt has an opportunity to do a good and needful job. We believe he will.

Don't Give This Horse His Head

The Massachusetts Racing Commission's recent proposal that the number of horse and dog racing days in this State be left to the discretion of the Commission bears the unmistakable imprint of one of the richest and most powerful groups lobbying on Beacon Hill—the racetrack operators.

At present horse-racing days are limited to 90 and dog-racing days to 200, with horse racing barred in the period from Aug. 15 to Sept. 30. The Commission would throw open this period and, presumably, increase the total number of days when both horse and dog racing, with their accompanying pari-mutuel betting, would be permitted. It would also repeal the law restricting operation of dog tracks to four at any time in the State.

There are many persons in Massachusetts who will want their representatives on Beacon Hill to deny this power to the Commission. The promises of more revenue for the State will not blind them to the basic evils that accompany the racetracks and the gambling fraternity. To place such power as the Commission now seeks in the hands of three men would subject them to pressures which might prove irresistible.

With Bay State pay rolls soaring and with war workers jingling more cash in their pockets, racetrack operators undoubtedly see an opportunity for gain. Members of the incoming Legislature will do well to find more constructive ways of increasing revenue than by permitting the spread of this racket.

Food Administrator

The Agriculture Building in Washington is white like a Greek temple, has the classical proportions of Rome, and inside it has a Spanish patio. It is thoroughly international, hence completely American.

This architecture, hard to explain in the days when the Department was chiefly concerned with the technology of farming, or even in the latter days of crop controls and the ever-normal granary, falls into a logical niche today as President Roosevelt names its Secretary, Mr. Wickard, as the Nation's Food Administrator. For in coming days it is likely that activities within this building will loom as among the more important ones of the world.

One basic fact must be recalled: The continent of Europe cannot produce sufficient food to support itself. In some important categories, notably cereals, it is 20 per cent deficient. The New World—the vast wheat and corn fields of Canada, the United States, and Argentina—normally supply this deficiency.

As the Allied armies move in, freeing the people from their tyrants, food must follow. Enormous reserves must be stored. In addition, the farms of America must, with reduced manpower, supply the increased demand for food at home and for the armed services.

It is an undertaking that requires careful management, wise direction, and much integration of effort. The Department of Agriculture, one of the Nation's largest governmental agencies, was the only logical organization to undertake the job, and Mr. Wickard has spoken as though he understood both the importance and size of the task.

Pearl Harbor Secrets

Pearl Harbor had two secrets. One covered what happened on December 7, 1941, the other what happened befor that day. One was the What of Pearl Harbor, the other the Why.

The first secret is out. The damage disclosed is shocking to those who learn the full toll for the first time. But since it has been repaired or replaced this secret becomes relatively unimportant, except as it inspires renewed resolution to defeat a treacherous enemy.

The second secret still seems to be hidden from the American people. They have been so busy "remembering Pearl Harbor" they have tended to forget what went before. Thinking of Pearl Harbor as a cause, they have stopped thinking about its cause. They are being told that Pearl Harbor brought them into the war, but a dangerous silence hides what brought war to Pearl Harbor. For Pearl Harbor has far more importance as consequence than as cause.

What then were its causes? In a physical and literal sense it was airplanes that brought war to America a year ago. Except for two or three tiny submarines the whole attack on Hawaii came from the air. Japan's planes were convincing evidence that even in the vast Pacific there was no longer room for neutrality.

Actually in a deeper, truer sense America and all it stands for had been attacked long before. And it had defended itself. In the Atlantic American destroyers had been sunk and had taken measures against submarines. In the Pacific the United States had joined with Britain and the Dutch to set up an economic barriers against Japanese aggression. America was giving moral and financial support to China.

This is not to say that these measures justified a sneak attack. Nor that the United States was not eminently justified in taking them. But it is misleading to suppose that the Pacific was really peaceful before December 7, 1941, and that Pearl Harbor had no cause except an unaccountable Japanese deviltry. It is to say that Pearl Harbor was not a beginning but only a stage in the developing pattern of world war.

That world-wide web of ideals and interests now called the United Nations was already resisting the Axis on a global front. America had been for many months the arsenal of democracy. Germany and Italy had been making war against her; after Pearl Harbor they declared it, although some Americans were still saying that America needn't fight them unless they attacked. If Americans want to win the peace they must not merely remember what happened at Pearl Harbor but why it happened. That second secret is more vital than the first.

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall . . ."

No One-Price Establishments There

I wonder if our young Americans in khaki, who may now be on duty in Morocco's ancient capital, are alert to the methods of salesmanship and bargaining in the market place of Rabat. I hope they know enough never to pay the first price asked.

I shall never forget Rabat. Morocco, in general, we had been told, was still mysteriously African, but Rabat, since the French colonization, had lost much of that atmosphere. In the new town, with its boulevards and buildings, this did seem to be so, but in the old . . . ! Imagine a walled city, with jugglers, snake charmers, public storytellers, water carriers and their dripping goatskins in the "souk" or market place, a city of flat-roofed houses, minarets, and palms. It is high on a cliff, with the Atlantic below, cork forests in the rear, and at its massive gates camel trains unloading after a journey across the desert.

There was one enchanting garden located where once had stood a palace. Here were cypress and pomegranate trees, storks, masses of bloom, gently flowing streams, an ancient Persian water wheel, and steps leading down to the path that wound around the ramparts.

* * *

It was a great never-to-be-forgotten experience to walk in those pleasant places, but an even greater one to push through the narrow streets. In them were mules and goats, now and then a richly caparisoned steed, and always an amazing medley of humanity. One man carried enormous keys, as proof that he owned a harem. Another had a prayer rug under one arm.

Women, muffled in thick veils until only one eye was visible, padded softly along. On Fridays they were permitted to leave their homes and visit with others of their own sex, but—and here was a curious rule—the visiting had to be done in the cemetery!

At one of the open-front shops we stopped to admire the colors of some pottery. The merchant, sitting cross-legged within and poring over the Koran, glanced up to observe that Allah had given the artist roses for his crimson, sunlight for his gold. This poetic outburst so entranced the very well-to-do friend with us that she "just had to have a bit of that ware." The price was outrageous, but she paid it without a question—and news of that transaction was soon known all over the "souk."

* * *

We discovered that fact at the very next purchase. She was seeking a certain type rug and to help in the search we all went in different directions. When we met again, she was indignant. She had come upon the very thing she desired, but at the absurd sum demanded for it she had simply marched away. Knowing that the natives expected and enjoyed bargaining, I offered to buy it for her. The merchant wouldn't know me.

I had no difficulty in finding the rug. It was exquisite, but at the figure quoted I threw up my hands (I had seen others do this), saying I could only pay one-tenth of that. The man gave me an alert, yet pleased scrutiny. This was the proper approach for a customer. As usual, when any haggling was in progress, spectators gathered around. This, being good advertising, delighted the salesman, but when finally we had agreed on a fair amount, he sighed, and a comically rueful look spread over his Moorish features. He said, "But the other has so *much* money! If only she had come back for it herself."

I must have shown my astonishment. So he had "placed" me right along! And judging by the knowing grins in the circle, so had they all.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

Our Readers Say—

The Mussolini Speech

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The face that launched a thousand boasts has now begun to pout. "Nobody understood Italy," Il Duce complains in his latest address to the Italian people. Mussolini's speech confirmed "silly stories and gossip" the denial of which appears to have been its chief object. These add up to the fact that the Italian people are tired of war—and even a little bored with their once diverting leader. "You are not tired of this war," said their erstwhile hero, in effect, and the Italian people know only too well that there are thousands of German Gestapo agents in their country to prove him right.

For getting right down to terra firma, however, there is hardly a passage in the address more notable than that in which Mussolini acknowledged that for Italy in this war "Political and territorial objectives have lost value. . . . It is a matter of to be or not to be."

This was not the shape of things that Il Duce thought were to come when he invaded France, by Hitler's leave, on June 10, or five days later than he would have liked to. This was not the kind of war he expected to fight in Egypt. It was not a case of "to be or not to be" when he struck in Greece, in Albania, in Spain, or in Ethiopia. It was a case of "to have" with no limits on the deprivation of others.

But times have changed and Il Duce need not have added his personal confirmation of that fact to the message already delivered to the Italian people by bombs on Turin and Genoa. Mussolini knows what his people know; that is why he tells them. But he is not sure what his people think, and that is why he still tries to tell them that as well.

Brookline, Mass. M. COURT

"JIG"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today's Monitor contained a suggestion by Grace N. Frye of Des Moines, Washington, that the word "JIG" be substituted for "Axis." That is a fine suggestion, and after the word "JIG," we could write, "is up."

(MISS) JOSEPHINE HALLIBURTON

Durham, N. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Catalina Comes Through

So it was an old Catalina flying boat that rescued Eddie Rickenbacker and his companions. Page Maj. de Seversky and all the rest of the writers on aviation!

The old Catalina, the PBY, has been consigned to oblivion by these writers more times than you can count. Too slow, too cumbersome, no maneuverability. And of course this is true so far as combat is concerned. We found that out in the Aleutians. But the Catalina has its uses.

When the Navy wanted planes of an even keel, able to go through storms, to search the waters 2,000 miles southwest of Hawaii, it chose the Catalinas. To their steady flying, Rickenbacker and his companions owe their lives.

This is not to say that more Catalinas should be built now. They are outmoded and have been replaced by improved flying boats. But it does illustrate how each type of plane has its uses, and how types must vary with the work they are to do.

A Spitfire or a Grumman Wildcat would have been of no use in the wide reaches of the Pacific. It would have been down itself in an hour. But the old Catalina did it.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

What Men Overlooked

A young woman worker in a Saginaw machine-gun factory was awarded a $1,000 war bond Tuesday night for suggesting an improvement in the manufacturing process that will save her factory alone 470 man-hours and $500 worth of materials a month. With manpower and materials at a premium that is a real contribution to the war effort.

The change that Miss Esther Wrona, with three brothers in the Army, suggested was simple but it had been overlooked by all the male minds applied to the manufacture of Browning machine guns since 1917. Along comes a woman, who doesn't feel that she is particularly mechanical minded and heretofore has been more interested in speed skating, and tells the boys how to speed up the output of guns to mow down Nazis and Japs.

You never can tell what a woman can do until you give her a chance!—*Detroit Free Press.*

A New Constitution for the Republic

Postwar Planning and the United States

From the basis of wide experience in Washington and in the United States at large, as well as during a recent tour of duty in Great Britain, Richard Lee Strout has written a brief series of articles epitomizing current thought on international postwar planning. The fourth and final article follows:

By Richard Lee Strout

WASHINGTON

Is the American Congressional system of government, with its division of powers, capable of dealing with postwar problems? That is the final matter to be discussed in this series of four articles.

The first article pointed out the inevitable world leadership which the war will thrust, like it or not, into American hands.

The second article told the tragic story of how a similar opportunity for world leadership was fumbled after World War One, when the Senate rejected the League of Nations although the public wanted it and although at all times a majority of at least three-fourths of its members favored some form of international association. This rejection paved the way for World War Two.

The third article outlined postwar domestic problems, of the most intricate nature, calling for legislative decision upon which future prosperity will depend. The modern world has learned how to control and minimize if not eliminate unemployment. If American politicians after this war refuse to attack the matter realistically and aggressively, and decline to use the new weapons of government action for promoting prosperity, it will be just as great a tragedy in its way as the refusal to deal with the international situation.

That brings us down to the final question, the adequacy of the machinery of American government to handle the problems that lie ahead.

* * *

Facing immeasurably bigger, and at the same time more technical domestic and world issues than heretofore, is the unique governmental system which divides responsibility between a frequently antagonistic President and Congress, and that sets elections by calendar instead of by specific issue sufficiently flexible to meet the new day?

America has stayed longer, with fewer changes, under one constitutional document than any other modern State. It is the only big nation of the world that attempts to separate executive and legislative authority. None of the new countries that were set up under the Versailles Treaty adopted the American system. Canada uses the cabinet or parliamentary system. The American instrument of government, now over a century and a half old, was a radical innovation in its day, denounced by forces of reaction, most of which lived to see their own countries begin to grope toward the democracy America expounded and established. In a century and a half the American Constitution has been amended, apart from the original ten Amendments in the so-called "Bill of Rights," only eleven times, one of these amendments canceling out another one earlier adopted.

Historical scholarship has long since established that the unique American system of separating the legislative from the executive power was based on a misconception of the real nature of the British constitutional government, carried over to the Founding Fathers by the writings of Montesquieu. It has produced a governmental rigidity of structure unique among the great nations and it is ameliorated only by the extra-Constitutional powers habitually assumed by American Presidents in wartime which are tacitly accepted as necessary to make the system work amidst great emergencies.

Now comes Henry Hazlitt, a conservative editorial writer of the New York Times who, in "A New Constitution Now" ($2.50. Whittlesey House), gives the latest summary of arguments for making the American government more fluent and malleable. Just as Mr. Hazlitt finished his book, President Roosevelt was demanding that Congress repeal a section of the Price Control Law by October 1. The President warned:

"In the event that the Congress should fail to act, and act adequately, I shall accept responsibility, and I will act."

The President did not act, as it turned out, because it became unnecessary, but the issue of separation of powers was further dramatized.

Since then a Senate filibuster prevented action on a bill to prohibit poll taxes in certain Southern States. The poll-tax issue is not important here except as it illustrates once more how all the machinery of the present system of checks and balances places weapons in the hands of a determined legislative minority. It takes a two-thirds Senate vote to impose cloture and end a filibuster. It also takes a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty of peace. Inability to get the two-thirds vote kept the United States out of the League in 1920.

All the hopes and gains of the present war, all the lives of young men lost from Bataan to Libya, may be sacrificed in vain from failure to allow a simple majority to govern Congress, and from the larger difficulties growing out of divided responsibilities of White House and Capitol Hill.

The Constitution, written by men a century and a half ago who feared the effect of European entangling alliances on the struggling little New World country experimenting with democracy, imposed that two-thirds check in the Senate vote on foreign treaties.

* * *

No such Congressional majority is required in most fields, but the result of the separation of powers is almost as ominous in certain other long-run implications. For example, the Executive introduced the recent tax bill with appeals for utmost urgency. But it took eight and a half months to get it passed, and it was re-written twice in the process. In Canada or Britain the change of a single item might be the cause for an election. Action is quick there because the measure is fathered by the same responsible executive and legislative authority, represented by Parliament and the Cabinet within Parliament. Responsibility is fixed, finally and inescapably. The public is educated by the discussions because attention focuses on one point from start to finish, and besides that, there is always the drama and suspense of a possible immediate political upset.

In the United States, on the other hand, lack of confidence in an administration does not end its power. It lingers on till its calendar period is run, more often than not with a hostile House or Senate. A deadlock ensues. It is not merely that a deadlock may occur between executive and legislature, but it may develop between executive and either branch of the Legislature, House or Senate, controlled by an anti-Administration majority.

In Canada, Australia, Britain or other followers of the cabinet system, the public can always tell, at any moment, which team has the ball, and what the score is. How difficult this simple matter sometimes is in the United States is illustrated in the Harding election of 1920. In one and the same campaign Harding advocated an amended league, a new and different league from that already set up, and no league at all. Eminent Republicans urged Harding's election as the "surest way" of taking us into a league. When Harding finally won, in a landslide, he simply announced the league was "deceased"! Twenty years later we have another war.

* * *

Under an adaptation of the "cabinet system" to American government, advocated by Mr. Hazlitt, the House of Representatives would become the American equivalent of the British or Canadian House of Commons; men like Willkie, Hoover, Roosevelt, Farley, Landon would have an opportunity to be elected from any constituency in the country, and to front each other face to face, in open control of their parties instead of operating outside the legislative system, or beyond the government altogether by long-range newspaper debate. Elections finally would occur as they do under the Cabinet system on some specific issue rather than by the calendar, when a direct mandate is obviously in order from the electorate.

Congressmen have the frustrating knowledge at all times that what they say isn't important anyway because responsibility is lost somewhere between committees, rival legislative bodies, and the White House. In the calm, grave atmosphere of wartime Commons, with bomb damage just outside the door, words are weighed now as always, because governmental responsibility is actually fixed here, and the presence of such power has brought to the front benches world-famed figures, the Prime Minister and his Coalition Cabinet, answering questions, publicly expounding and defending their positions before the Nation.

The three adjectives Mr. Hazlitt uses of our present separation of powers are "anachronistic, inflexible and irresponsible," and a knowledge of his argument is almost mandatory upon anyone trying to familiarize himself with postwar problems and the difficulties of writing the new peace. They represent one more of the factors now conspiring to end the war with "another Harding."

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